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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

A League of Lotus Eaters?

Behind Dictators' Display

Russia Abhors Inhumanity

¶ **Dictator Baiter**—League of Nations delegates move restlessly in their seats as Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Government representative, demands action. Although they recognize that the speaker has his own particular ax to grind, they likewise seem uncomfortably aware that a League without teeth is, diplomatically speaking, a league of lotus eaters. Del Vayo advocates adoption of five proposals, which originally were presented to the League assembly by Juan Negrin, Spanish Government premier. These include: Recognition of Italian and German aggression; how to restrain it; granting Spanish Government privilege of buying war materials freely; withdrawing of non-Spanish combatants; extension of the anti-piracy patrol to protect Valencia's shipping.

• **Hitler and Mussolini**, he charges, could plunge Europe into war. The remedy? "If the democratic countries," says he, "would declare a collective decision that peace shall be preserved, neither Germany nor Italy nor the two together will dare to start a European war."

• **Presently** Dr. Wellington Koo, China's delegate, echoes the same sentiment and Maxim Litvinoff, Russian commissar of foreign affairs, applauds heartily, since he himself but a few days ago sounded a somewhat similar sentiment. It begins to look as though one way to stimulate signatories of the League to seek effective measures is to allow them to become victims of aggression.

• **Sometimes** nations, even as men, remain self-centered until forced to see that a healthy concern for the general welfare is the best protection for the individual.

¶ **Dictatorial Discussions**—The accusations of the League members and the concern of the rest of the world seem to trouble Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini but little——outwardly. Following the reception at Munich—which marked with military pomp and circumstance and swastikaed pageantry the visit of Mussolini to Germany—Berlin stages a reception the like of which rivals or even excels anything ever seen in Germany, even under the monarchy. The first day's celebrations, in fact, leave little time for dictatorial debates. While the two top men of the two European totalitarian states ride together along the well-guarded line of march, it is obvious that the popular mind is being prepared for an entente cordiale when the two dictators actually get down to the important job of duo-dictating.

• Apparently no one knows just what direction these conversations may take, but reports which are considered most authentic indicate that any peace overtures that may emanate from the conference will demand "equal status" for Germany and Italy both politically and economically. Unquestionably the present visit stirs sentiments in the world pleasing to the dictators. The old question: "What shall we do with Germany?" or "What shall we do for Italy?" now seems to be: "What will Germany and Italy do to the world?"

• How emphatically the world might answer that question if the nations therein turned from the seeking of economic and political preferment and disinterestedly sought the universal panacea.

¶ **Blood Purges**—Moscow, wiping the blade of its executioner's ax, looks about at its neighbors [its intensive blood purge has just brought the President of a Soviet autonomous republic into court on charges of treason], and finds itself shocked by the "lawlessness" of the bombardment of Nanking. So the Soviet Government sends a stern warning to Tokyo against its "war on the innocents," and meanwhile Izvestia, Soviet government newspaper, publishes the Chinese note asking Russia "to take measures which would help end quickly such barbarous and inhuman activities."

• **The impression** Russia seems desiring to make is that the Russian embassy at Nanking is a potential "chip on the shoulder." Should Japanese bombers knock it off, Russia seems approaching a mood where she might strike back.

• Reaction among civilized peoples throughout the world is very much alike. Typical of the feeling is the growing volume of denunciations arising from pulpit, platform and press in London. One speaker—Sir Francis Acland, M. P.—declares that the combined action of the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands could put an end to the massacres within a week by letting Japan understand that each day's continuance of lawless attacks on civilians would mean a month's stoppage of trade.

• How the idea of barter still looms in human thinking when it is proposed that ethical nations trade a block of customers for a stock of ethics!

In the Boston Section:

Justice Crosby resigns from Supreme Court bench
Federal agents seek Dolan case income data
Republicans fight hard for Connery replacement
Highway safety demanded by Hurley as road meet opens

And News From All New England
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Russia Sternly Warns Japan Against 'Lawless' Bombing; U. S.-British Protests Rise

Federal Church Council Condemns 'Slaughter' of Civilians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Condemnation of "the ruthless slaughter" of civilians in China as a result of the Japanese invasion is had here today in a message from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, addressed to Christian churches in the United States.

Viewed against a background of protests with respect to Japan's unrestricted aerial warfare against defenseless men, women and children which New York City ministers and others in all parts of the world, voiced from their pulpits yesterday, the Federal Council's action was viewed as indicating widespread indignation and horror over barbarities reported in the Far East.

The message, asking continued support of missionary efforts in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Soviet Action Believed in Reply to Chinese Plea for Aid

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (AP)—The 23-nation League of Nations advisory committee on the Far East tonight adopted a resolution condemning bombardment of Chinese towns by Japanese airplanes.

The resolution will be submitted to the League of Nations Assembly tomorrow.

It was adopted after China's spokesman, Dr. Wellington Koo, had urged the League to name Japan the "wrong doer to the world," and after British, French, Swedish, and Russian committee members orally condemned Japan for bombardment of Chinese noncombatants.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Government sent Japan a stern warning against "lawless" bombardment of Nanking in what was believed to be a response to a Chinese

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Britons Urged To Study U. S. And Its People

Sir Josiah Stamp Calls for Filling of Gap in Education

Many Back Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If it is true that the American has not reached Europe when he lands at Southampton, it is equally true that in the Britain of today far too little is known of America, its peoples and its history.

With so much mutually to interest the two nations, the favorite American talkie, the resumption of the American tourist "invasion" of Britain, the regular flights of Clipper and Caledonia across the North Atlantic, the boom in British radio receivers able to receive American short-wave stations, the deep British interest in America's great social venture, and the solicitude of the peoples of the States for the fortunes of the British Crown—these continually increasing trends in good neighborliness demand that the gap in the Briton's general education shall now be filled.

Criticism By Stamp

Returning from a 6000-mile visit to the States, Sir Josiah Stamp deplored the fact that the study of American history and literature since the Revolution played "no important part in British university courses, and is nowhere a part of the curriculum qualifying for a degree."

This gap in the British educational system Sir Josiah went on to describe as "significant" to all interested in Anglo-American relations, who believe that "they must play an important part in the preservation of the kind of civilization we desire and trust." Such teaching should be made widely available, the writer felt, "if we are to secure the proper promulgation of our ideas in common."

Writing from the House of Commons, J. A. Lovat-Fraser, National Labor, added his weight to the discussion.

"The history of the Republic," he said, "is full of interest and instruction. Relations between the two countries could be greatly improved and friendship increased by the mutual study of American and British history. An increased understanding of American history would increase the understanding of the American character. Anglo-American friendship would be placed on a more durable basis of mutual esteem. Illusions cherished by the two nations about one another would be destroyed. The efforts of those people in the United States who try to damage Great Britain by teaching false history would be neutralized."

"Dullness" of Americans

"To some extent," Mr. Lovat-Fraser claims, the study of American history has been retarded by the "uninteresting character of most of their leading men and by the dullness of American historians." President John Quincy Adams, he goes on, said that "almost all the eminent men of his time in the United States were 'only half-educated.' Theodore Roosevelt, writing about 40 years ago, said that two generations before his time 'the average American biog-

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Labor Is Warned of Government Rule

A. F. of L. Division Head Sees Regimentation as Ultimate Result

Blames New Deal

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 27—Government control over labor organization has jumped forward during the past year as a new issue in the labor world, it was evidenced here today at the annual meeting of the Metal Trades Division, preliminary to the annual convention next week of the American Federation of Labor.

Protest was initiated against Federal legislation credited with being used to reshape the trade union movement.

For the first time a major A. F. of L. conference heard the New Deal charged with favoring the C. I. O. and industrial unionism as a feature of its national economic planning.

These events, together with the refusal of the A. F. of L. to invite Secretary of Labor Perkins to address its annual convention next week, indicate that the federation is prepared to record its objections to acts of the New Deal which the A. F. of L. feels are injuring it.

Obviously, the federation is not this year so entirely absorbed in its struggle with the C. I. O. as a year ago, and is more likely to get into the new questions of government's relations to labor.

Where the Split Comes

Sentiment of legislative leaders of the A. F. of L. appears to be against what they term the interference of government in labor organization. This is the self-help attitude of skilled workmen, used to relying on their economic power rather than on government.

In contrast, the C. I. O., the rival left wing of the labor movement, demands more intervention by government and political power for labor.

This, in turn, is the position of the masses of semi-skilled and unskilled workers who ordinarily have less ability for self-help and sometimes little at all, and who therefore turn more toward government. The labor

International

John P. Frey
President, Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor

Labor Board Is Charged With Partiality to C.I.O. by Frey

Demands Changes

mass is always more politically inclined than the compact units of the skilled.

For the past two years, the battling of the right and left wings of labor has been chiefly in the field of industry, for the organization of factories and workers.

Apparently the combat is to be extended into the field of government. If the A. F. of L. takes a stand here, it will more sharply resist what it considers encroachments by government in behalf of the C. I. O. On the other hand, the C. I. O., beneficiary of the reputed government aid, will seek its continuance.

New Deal Feels Effect

Buffeted between the two factions, the New Deal possibly will alienate some labor support whichever way it turns.

As it is now, various factors in the New Deal are charged with friendship to the C. I. O. and hostility to the A. F. of L. because of a social worker point of view which has dealt wholly with the most defenseless, the most helpless and the most unfortunate elements of the community, and meantime has been unfamiliar with the organized ways of the skilled.

Believing government help in the shape of regulation of labor the only way to benefit the bottom classes of labor, the New Deal has meantime ignored the interests of the better-paid workers, who rely on their organizations, rather than on government, as the situation is interpreted by some of the most influen-

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Reserve Board Eases Rules To Halt Deflation

Revisions Effective Oct. 1 Open New Avenues for Reserve Bank Loans

Seeks Flow of Cash

New Deal Faces Test of Managed Currency to Prop Stock Market Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Government fiscal agencies are increasingly taking cognizance of the Wall Street slump. In a new easy money move the Federal Reserve Board today issued revised and liberalized rules governing discounts designed to advance the easy-money policy to combat deflation. This is the latest of several recent developments. The stock market itself is tracing recent operations in United States Steel, market barometer, which has tumbled from a high of $125 to around $80 a share.

In a sense, what is happening today is a test of managed currency and it comes under the ironic circumstances of a deflationary movement after three years of almost constant warnings that what the country should fear is inflation.

The Reserve System today offers a general revision of regulations governing discounts and advances for member banks. Officials hope that the new regulations, which amount to a statement of policy will make eligible for discount by federal reserve banks a large amount of commercial paper which hitherto has not been handled. The revisions become effective Oct. 1. In non-technical terms, it means that the machinery of federal stock market control is going into action. The liberalization was described officially as "an appropriate sequence" to the recent reduction in rediscount rates. The New York rate was cut to the record low of 1 per cent.

Started With Gold Release

Two weeks ago the Treasury released $300,000,000 in "sterilized" gold in its effort to give the sagging market cheap credit, and authorization was likewise given the reserve system's open market committee to purchase short-term government securities. All of these moves fit into the general pattern of "government management" which is now getting a test.

Today's statement in effect, invites members of the system to take full advantage of the relaxed discount and advance provisions of the Banking Act of 1935. This law permits reserve banks to make advances on any "sound security."

Previous to its enactment, only 90-day commercial and nine-month agricultural paper had been eligible for discount except in emergencies and upon specific permission from the Reserve Board.

In a statement setting forth purpose of the new rules, the Reserve Board explains that "at a time of deflationary development it is important for the Federal Reserve System to lend with the greatest freedom consistent with safety. At such times technical limitations on the character of the eligible paper endanger rather than protect the safety of the banking structure."

Intended to Keep Money Easy

Although reserve officials denied that the new rules were promulgated at this time in an attempt to check the slump in stock prices, they said the declaration of lending policy was intended to keep money easy and therefore might have a stabilizing effect.

While the new collateral discussed in the reserve board's statement is already acceptable for advances regardless of the time of their maturity, the reserve board has not officially urged reserve banks to accept them until now.

Here in the capital, federal experts have been reluctant to admit that New Deal anti-speculative restrictions were responsible for the stock market drop. The present 55 per cent cover requirement, however, coupled with jealous scrutiny of short selling, seems to have robbed the market of former resilience. The market has lacked the cushioning effect of speculative sales which is the orthodox method of meeting overtrading, and now the market experiences instead waves of wholesale liquidation. The market, says Wall Street, is "too thin," and lacks the padding effect of former speculation.

The New Deal is unwilling as yet to acknowledge such an effect. But its recent fiscal activity is tantamount recognition of the situation. It amounts to a formal notice that the Government is not prepared to continue a restrictionist policy if the consequences are inconvenient to the Treasury.

Geneva Submits Status of Women To Legal Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 27—Discussion on the legal status of women throughout the world is to go from the League of Nations Assembly to a small committee of experts. This is undoubtedly a greater success than was expected even by the most optimistic of women's international organizations whose members have been working here.

The women made two main demands. They asked, first, for an inquiry by competent authorities which would, within a definite time, determine their exact status in political and civil life. Second, they asked that equality of status—especially in suffrage—should be incorporated as an amendment in the League Covenant.

The first of these demands will now be forwarded as a recommendation, by the First Commission, to the Assembly. The law in general, it was recognized during the discussion, is developing in the direction of equality between sexes, and it is therefore timely that various aspects of political and civil status should be studied by competent bodies such as the International Institute for Unification of Private Law at Rome, the Institute of International Law at Brussels, and the International Bureau for Unification of Penal Law.

Women would have liked to see their proposed equality amendments to the League Covenant forwarded by the Assembly to the Revision Committee. Members of the international committee of the National Woman's Party of the United States pressed especially for action along this line and, although not immediately successful in their demand, they were strongly supported by representatives of Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania.

By reference to international institutions outside the League of Nations, the question of status will not be removed from League responsibility. Led by a delegate of the Irish Free State who was supported by those of China and Mexico, the commission withstood the plea of Great Britain and the Netherlands for a period of "peace" from the insistent demands of the women and carried a proposal that the Assembly shall again deal with the question when the inquiry into the position which women hold throughout the world has been completed.

Cut Opposed In Cotton Crop Of Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., — Prospects of having to divert well over 500,000 acres from cotton to other crops, if Congress adopts an agricultural control program along lines understood to be favored by Secretary Wallace, are bothering farmers of Arizona, California and New Mexico.

Special organizations have been formed in California and Arizona which will send delegations to a hearing of the Senate agriculture committee's cotton section, in Oklahoma City, Oct. 23, and to a session of the entire committee at the same place four days later. It is reported that New Mexico cotton growers are organizing and that some help may be had from West Texas, which has problems similar to those of the other three states.

These delegations will argue that the situation in the expanding irrigated areas of the Southwest, where cotton production is a new and growing industry, is decidedly different from that in the South, where most of the arable land has been in cultivation many years and the cotton acreage is fairly constant. Strongest fight will be for a "cotton base" in accordance with present acreage and production, not on a

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President Appears Popular; But West Is Cool to Court Plan

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST, Sept. 27—Two great political adversaries and personal friends fraternized in Boise, Idaho, today—Franklin D. Roosevelt and William Edgar Borah.

The leonine Senator had hurried back from Washington to be at home to greet the President. Mr. Roosevelt was equally warm in his greeting to Idaho's greatest citizen. Indeed, he gave more time to Boise than to any city he has yet visited. In cavalcade, the President proceeded through the streets, and made a lively little speech on the steps of the State House. Later, the presidential party traveled some 41 miles by motor to Nampa, Coldwell, Wilder and Parma, Idaho, and Nyssa and Ontario, Oregon, at each of which towns crowds had gathered to greet him and to which he responded.

Originally, the President had planned to visit Owyhee Dam, a large reclamation project about 75 miles from Boise, but the roads to the project were so bad that the trip was abandoned and the tour of small towns substituted. Meantime, the President has had opportunity to talk a lot of intermountain politics in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The same people with whom he has talked have returned to chat freely with newspaper men. So the conclusions of the trip so far may be set out rather accurately. They are:

1. President Roosevelt's own personal popularity in this area appears as great as ever, judging by all the people who visit his party. Gov. Barzilla D. Clark, of Idaho said today: "The President is stronger than he was last year."

2. This popularity rises in large part from the economic prosperity which rules in virtually all these regions except where drought hit this summer. Federal spending played a part. Idaho, for example, is basking in unprecedented good times, according to Governor Clark. Boise is regarded as "the bright spot of the nation." And the Roosevelt policies are given much credit, among ordinary people at least, for the happy days now prevailing.

3. But there prevails a lack of interest in the Supreme Court issue, according to leading politicians. By a minority, the issue is felt acutely. While, on the one hand, President Roosevelt has apparently not suffered seriously by his attempt to enlarge the court, on the other hand, he would find it difficult to whip up public sentiment in behalf of a court reform measure.

4. Likewise, the Black-Klan question has left people more or less cold, except some who are interested for special reasons. This sentiment apparently encourages the President in his decision to let the matter drop.

5. As for the President's main

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Organized Crime Held to Demand Change in Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Development of racketeering as a "big business" calls for a new approach to this phase of law enforcement, in the opinion of Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor and candidate for district attorney of New York County in the forthcoming election. Success in the campaign lies in going after the "big shots" who direct the underworld organization and have henchmen commit the actual crimes, he holds. Meanwhile, Mr. Dewey would treat the henchmen caught in a criminal act as a means of getting at "the man behind the scene."

By dealing more leniently and intelligently with the "little fellow," his co-operation and testimony can be had to use against the chief racketeer, Mr. Dewey declared in an address radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System Saturday night.

The racket leader operates as a prosperous business executive and usually lives in an expensive hotel or apartment, he said.

Crime National Industry

"In the 30 years in which business has been incorporated," he continued, "crime, too, has grown into a national industry. We still have the petty criminal—the free lance—but today he is the least of our problems. Today we have criminal syndicates with interests in many cities. They are rich and powerful and have brains even more than brawn. There are many in the organization, from the private who does the strong-arm work to the general who sits in luxury far removed from the actual operations of his gang.

"Many kinds of crime which for years were individual have become parts of syndicates. There are few aspects of illegal enterprise which have not become a part of the empire of crime.

"These new conditions make it necessary that we have a new understanding of the criminal problem. In attacking organized crime it is just as foolish to think only about the man who commits the act of violence as it is to regard the left end of a football team as the whole team. Every large criminal organization which my office prosecuted has been set up like an industrial enterprise. The list of defendants in the cases has included department heads in every branch of crime and lawyers who advised in every act."

Mr. Dewey held that while some law reform was necessary, new laws were not needed to stamp out crime, since "law never produced testimony against the bosses."

Get at Organization

"When our present methods of prosecution were developed," he recalled, "the pickpocket, the robber or even the murderer was an independent operator working for himself alone. It was the accepted idea that to catch the criminal and imprison him served the purpose of warning others and of punishment of the guilty man. That is still true of the criminal that operates alone. It is the farthest thing from the truth when you are dealing with a racket or any kind of organized crime.

"Once a criminal is determined to help himself and testifies against his masters, then he becomes an outcast from the criminal underworld. If he has once been persuaded in his own self-interest to take the side of society, experience shows he is unlikely to return to crime."

Berlin en Fête in Welcome to the Duce

Policies of Two Dictators Directed at Upset of Internationalism

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 27—The two most prominent personalities in Europe and possibly in the world today are certainly Dictators of Fascist Italy and of National Socialist Germany, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, the Duce and the Führer.

The circumstances of the moment make the meeting between the two statesmen, whose regimes affect the daily living of more than 100,000,000 persons, one of outstanding international importance. These circumstances are themselves the culmination of a chain of events in which Germany and Italy played the leading role.

They began with the rise to power of Herr Hitler in January, 1933 and may be enumerated, without strict chronological order, as follows: the breakdown of the Disarmament Conference with Germany's sudden and dramatic withdrawal from the League of Nations; the repudiation by Germany of the Versailles Peace Treaty; the introduction of compulsory military service in the Reich; the German re-occupation of the Rhineland and the denunciation of the Locarno Pacts; the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the Duce's challenge to the new international order established by the League; the foundation of the Second Empire of Rome; the establishment of the Rome-Berlin axis; the serious contrast between Fascist Italy and Democratic Britain and the former's effort to secure a military and political hegemony in the Mediterranean; the Spanish civil war, with the admitted intervention of German and Italian forces; the open declaration of war by the Fascist Powers against Bolshevism.

Like a Turbulent Cataract

These events, as one writer has aptly described them, are like so many mountain streams, gathering force and volume in their fall and rushing together in a vast and turbu-

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Krupp Arms Plant Visited by Mussolini

By the Associated Press

Essen, Ger., Sept. 27

The metal voice of the Krupp cannon factory roared a welcome today to Premier Mussolini, who with Reichsführer Hitler paid a surprise visit to the plant.

Most of the vast factory—which covers about as much area as the rest of Essen—was kept running so that the two leaders could see Germany's greatest arms center in full swing.

The Führer and the Duce saw giant cranes swing 16-inch guns from forge to forge like toothpicks, raw steel transformed into the armored plates and turrets of battleships, new and powerful land and sea guns take shape.

Their guide was Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the House of Krupp, who told Signor Mussolini how this great foundry grew from Friedrich Krupp's little blacksmith's shop 125 years ago.

Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini left shortly before noon for Berlin, the final leg of their swift journey across the Reich.

Scene in Reich Capital Equals Regal Displays Under the Monarchy

The News

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 27—The Reich capital today welcomed Premier Mussolini with pageantry such as has rarely if ever been offered to the head of a state, even in pre-war monarchial days.

Signor Mussolini reached Berlin during the afternoon almost at the same time as Reichsführer Hitler. Each had traveled in his own special train and they emerged together from the railway station.

"Nothing I can remember, not even the preparations for the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter in 1911, can compare with it," remarked a prominent Berliner as he joined with thousands of other fellow citizens whose chief occupation yesterday appeared to have been the covering by automobile or on foot the five-mile distance between the Hindenburg Palace and Heerstrasse, the suburban station where Signor Mussolini arrived at 5:30 this afternoon.

Along Via Triumphalis

Munich, capital of the National Socialist regime, undoubtedly gave the Duce a royal welcome, but Berlin certainly showed what the state capital of the Third Reich can do in this way. And the latter has the advantage in that its impressive broad streets lend themselves so appropriately to such spectacular parades.

The "Via Triumphalis," along which Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler drove in open

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2000 Queries a Day On Social Security

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—About 2000 persons each day find questions to ask the Social Security Board.

Even so, officials said today, the number of queries is only about half what it was six months ago.

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Pan-America Plan Launched for Air At Fliers' Parley

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 27 (AP)—The inter-American aviation conference, concluding its 10-day session here, appeared to be launched on an organized program to "pan-Americanize" aviation in the Americas.

Among important measures approved were:

Establishment of the American Civil Aviation Federation, a supervisory body, and a permanent commission of American aviation to plan a flying code for the Americas.

Some disagreement arose during the meeting between the Atlantic nations—Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay—and the Pacific countries of South America over proposed changes. The Atlantic group, said by one authority to represent the "European" influence, made objections to the creation of new aviation bodies and the formation of new rules and legislation, contending this would conflict with the international aeronautical federation and would not permit recognition of American records.

However, the changes effected were accepted eventually by all groups and most of them by unanimous votes.

Two other conferences were planned, one to be held at Santiago as soon as the Chilean Government is prepared for it; the second to be at Montevideo before Jan. 1.

The Lima conference was featured by the presence of a large international flying representation. There were 80 North American and 14 Latin-American airplanes here. Italy sent a dozen army airplanes. The United States airplane carrier Ranger brought 78 planes to participate in conference exhibitions.

Burns Quits Maritime Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced Saturday the resignation of its special counsel, John J. Burns of Boston and New York. Mr. Burns, the commission announcement said, will return to private law practice. Formerly general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Burns has served with the Maritime Commission since last April.

Comfort Forecast for Cities of Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — Through the mists of the future rises the City of Tomorrow, as speculatively envisioned by the compilers of the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee, whose comprehensive report was this week submitted to the President.

Mists still shroud that mysterious city-which-is-to-be, but here and there the clouds of the future have broken away and a ray of prophetic sunlight illuminates some high-flung tower as the imaginative students and experts who have prepared the monumental series of studies gaze forward to what lies ahead.

And here, oddly enough, the reader who expects to be told of mighty marvels, amazing sky-scrapers, airplanes gliding down man-made canyons of intimidating city-states, is completely surprised. The vision of the future is at once more inspiring and more comforting. The forecast is not of stone and steel run riot. The City of the Future, as these social observers see it, not indeed may be very much bigger than the City of the Present; congestion of population may actually decrease. After all, a city is a place built for man to live in, and like a private home, the body politic is likely to emphasize livability and comfort.

Modern American cities, the observers find (and this is a cardinal point in the report) are now actually slowing down in growth, they are not reproducing themselves by their own birthrate. Their increase is by recruitment from the country. Population may soon be stationary. With this slowing down, planning and social control are catching up. The City of the Future will not find its marvels in increased immensities; it will find them in conveniences, amenities, in higher civilization.

These conclusions are hinted at rather than specifically detailed in the 90-page report just issued, and in the score of supplementary studies prepared in conjunction with the master report which will be issued from time to time. Here and there, however, they take a fairly definite form, as in the discussion of "The Great Cities of Tomorrow."

Curiously enough, the writers find a hint to the future by looking into the past—largely the European past of cities which have grown less furiously than American and which now, in their more moderate, planned expansion give a possible blue-print. Underlying much of the report is the conception of a far greater degree of social control in municipal life henceforth than Americans have ever known, or been willing to tolerate, in the past. Most of the major committee recommendations are in this direction and the broader discussions in some cases seem to look yearningly across the Atlantic.

City Requirements

America's cities-of-the-future require three things, say the authors: first, simply a better appreciation of the city in the governmental scheme of things too often neglected and ignored; second, better governmental organization and wider powers; and third, more effective planning.

The city of tomorrow will steer between over-concentration and ever-decentralization; as the authors see it one is as bad as the other. In the first case the unhappy commuter shuttles between a congested area where he does not want to work to a suburb where he does not want to live. In the other, wide-spread dispersion is wasteful, and increases cost of production and distribution and loses the advantages of city life.

What is needed is the "judicious reshaping of the urban community and region by systematic development." Advantage must be taken of "the natural trends in the shifting of industry between established industrial areas, and its diffusion within such areas."

The goal is "a moderately decentralized yet integrated urban structure." The realization of this, it is said, may be furthered "by the organization of the urban area as a whole into neighborhoods and satellite communities, each of which provides for a maximum of opportunity to care for the daily activities and needs of its inhabitants, each of which possesses a social and political coherence which can arouse and hold community loyalty and participation, inspire responsible civic leadership, and can perform effectively its specialised function in the metropolitan region."

Thus the report, when it tentatively looks to the future does not dwell on pseudo-scientific marvels but on greater comfort of the city inhabitants. Cities will be cozier. The aspiration of bigness will yield to the aspiration of quality, populations will be "older," and increasing leisure will see the city fathers interested in "music, art, light opera, movies and the theater" to be incorporated perhaps "into the recreational programs of American cities." Crime should be less because slums and crime-breeding blighted areas will dwindle or disappear. Corruption in politics is already declining.

Though not cited in this connection, the discussion of European experience seems in part a commentary. Foremost in the European contrast the writers find is the degree of social control abroad.

"The European cities," says the report, "owe some of their beauty, orderliness and spaciousness to the relative absence, or at least effective control, of land speculation, and to the greater degree of land ownership by the municipality or the national government. . .

Cities in Europe

"European cities as a rule have municipalized their public utilities to a much greater extent than have American cities. As a result public utilities have been developed in European cities in a more integrated, orderly and non-competitive fashion than is the case in the United States. Because they own and manage these services, the European municipalities have consequently been able to exercise greater control over the rate and direction of growth of the city.

"Similarly because European governments as a rule exercise greater social control over private enterprise, they have been able through their building regulations, their zoning and other regulatory activities, to control the growth, the development and adaptation of their cities to new conditions more effectively in the interests of the common welfare than has been the case in the United States."

It is under this careful Old World management incorporated in sharp social control that "European municipalities have been able in some measure to mitigate the blighting influences of rapid growth and of the unsound conversion of land from one use to another."

Urban Survey

"The United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades; but this report is the first inquiry on a national, official and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community." With these words, the experts on urban affairs of the National Resources Committee present to the nation an intimate, penetrating, constructive account of the needs of the American city. The committee report is reviewed and discussed in a series of articles of which the following is the sixth.

The Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B.

The Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, passed on at his home, Sept. 25.

Mr. Brown was a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he received his education. Later, he moved to San Francisco where he became engaged in business. Subsequently he went to Los Angeles and made his home there.

A member of the California State Senate from 1913 to 1921, Mr. Brown was author of the Women's Minimum Wage Act, the Anti-Usury Act and the Anti-Fraudulent Advertising Act. He was civil service commissioner for Los Angeles from 1921 to 1923; a member of the Rural Credits Commission; and a member of the National Guard, from which he retired with the rank of captain. Mr. Brown participated in war relief work at Tours, France, during the World War.

Aside from his other activities, he was an essay writer under the pen name of Edward Braunwill.

Mr. Brown became interested in Christian Science about 1890 and joined The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1898. He joined Third Church, Los Angeles, in 1909. Six years previously he had been a member of the Primary Class of the Board of Education, taught in October. In December, 1928, he attended the Normal Class, at which time he became a teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Brown has served the cause of Christian Science in many capacities. He was President, First Reader and a member of the board of directors of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles. He also served as Committee on Publication for Southern California for two terms.

In 1924, Mr. Brown was elected a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship and has since served in that capacity with the exception of two years which he took for study and practice. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Young Brown, and a son.

Turkish Premiership Assigned to Bayar

ISTANBUL, Turk., Sept. 27 (AP)—President Kemal Ataturk yesterday appointed Jelel Bayar, Minister of National Economy, to be Premier of Turkey and entrusted him with the formation of a new ministry.

The new Premier replaces Ismet Inonu, who was unexpectedly granted a long leave of absence recently in what was regarded as a major shakeup.

Changes, however, will not be effective in the ministry before the reopening of the National Assembly Nov. 1.

Swiftest Woman Flier

Wide World

Jacqueline Cochrane **Gar Wood**

Land Plane Speed Record Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Jacqueline Cochrane flew her Seversky plane at an average speed of 293.05 miles an hour in four tests over a three-kilometer course and thereby won the Gar Wood Trophy, donated by the famous speedboat racer. Miss Cochrane's achievement bettered the record of 276.827 miles an hour established in 1934 by Helene Boucher of France.

'Heart Interest' in Pictures Now Mingled With Subtleties

Scene in Hollywood

Having discovered "heart interest" to be a quality in pictures with which all classes of audiences had a speaking acquaintance, the late Irving Thalberg never tired of striving to inject it into every picture he made. It is an often repeated Hollywood legend that he "saved" the Marx Brothers when their career might otherwise have ended with vaudeville. He gave their pictures "heart interest" and a new audience by making their madcap antics conform to what might be called, for want of a better term, a Robin Hood rule of thumb.

He allowed them to hit as many people over the head with breakaway furniture as their comedy and their consciences dictated, to steal the silver when they were asked to a formal dinner, or to drive dignified matrons to distraction by making a circus of their drawing rooms; but the whole process was made to conform rigidly to a central story theme in which benefit was done to someone—a child begging to be saved from an orphanage or to a feminine lead with an impending mortgage foreclosure on the old homestead. That was the formula, and it appears to have worked.

The legend is not without point for the present makers of motion pictures, riding the crest of the largest wave of popularity and success they have ever enjoyed; for much of this success is due to an almost universal acceptance among them of the Thalberg formula. Benefit is now done to everyone in pictures, and done lavishly. Heroes and heroines are rewarded, villains and vamps are punished, and the story always ends properly for everyone. It may be that this is as it should be. It may be that the pendulum had swung quite a distance in the other direction, and needed to swing back again.

Successful Subtlety

There was a time in the industry's growth when general condemnation was expressed of the directors who brought to their pictures subtlety which it was believed would eventually repel the wide audience the motion picture had attracted to itself. Lubitsch's tongue-in-cheek, Murnau's concern with internal form and von Sternberg's emphasis upon sculptured visual form, Milestone's utilization of the Russian method of cutting, Mamoulian's significant work with musical accompaniment—all these, their critics said, constituted a direct threat to the box-office picture.

Two recent pictures, and three not so recent, in some measure refute this assumption. True, of the directors mentioned above, all have either conformed to more standardized ways or gone their way from motion pictures. But there is evidence that their work was valuable, and that it will remain to guide the future development of the films in an even wider path than it would have traveled without them. "David Copperfield," "Captains Courageous" and "Good Earth," all made by M. G. M., utilize the Thalberg formula to the full, but bear comparison at the same time to the most artistic product the industry has ever made. "Stage Door" and "100 Men and a Girl," recently released ,retain the "heart interest" discussed and even transcend in quality the artistic product turned out by most of the earlier school of directors.

So successful have these pictures proved by both measures of excellence, the artistic and the box-office, that even their makers are searching for the reasons. Perhaps as one of them remarked recently, Hollywood has at last discovered for itself the lesson that has long been desired for it, namely, that "heart interest" and "love interest" may not be synonymous terms—for none of the pictures mentioned was a love story at all in the commonly accepted sense. The fact that three of them owed much of their success to the two talented children playing leading roles in them, and that wide unemployment and the overcoming of human misery were backgrounds in the others, may indicate that where the widest possible appeal is desired there are qualities beyond those discussed which have been neglected.

Picture Punctuation

Archie Mayo, who is currently putting the finishing touches to "The Adventures of Marco Polo" at the Samuel Goldwyn studio, has found time, between "takes," to compare methods used in cutting a motion picture to the standardized forms of punctuation. Familiar with commas, semi-colons, full stops and dashes in the printed page, the average member of a motion picture's audience is not aware, he says, that the picture is punctuated for him in much the same manner. He sees the punctuation, but he seldom if ever thinks abo t it.

"The motion picture equivalent of the period," observes Mr. Mayo, "is the much used fade-out. It generally runs three feet in length on the film, and consists of literally fading the scene out before the spectator's eyes. This is accomplished by chemically fading the film by gradually frising-in the lens of the camera, or by reducing the brilliance of the lights on the set. It is also used to indicate a lapse of time.

"The fade-in is that motion picture term which corresponds to the beginning of a new paragraph, or a new chapter. It is simply a reversed fade-out. Commas are represented by dissolves, the most commonly used, of all film expressions. There are usually from 60 to 100 of them in a completed film, and they are used to terminate scenes which require a less abrupt introduction to a new but related sequence than a simple 'cut' would give. The dissolve often telescopes the action, allowing for the elimination of cumbersome and unidramatic action.

"Wipes are the cinematic counterparts of exclamation points. They are accomplished by 'wiping' one scene off the screen at the same time another, and related, scene is 'wiped' on. They are made by chemical processes in the laboratory, and serve to heighten the action or accelerate its pace.

"The close-up is literally a parenthesis in film. It takes you out of the sequence or flow of the action and either heightens or slows down the pace, as the director desires. It is often used to hold audience interest while a laugh is allowed to spend itself. It is also for such emphasis as showing delight, pleasure, apprehension or anticipation, or for the play of some memory over a player's face totally unrelated to the scene he is playing. It is probably the most used tool in our bag, and the motion picture would be lost without it."

So there it is.

Annapolis Adventures

Commander Harvey S. Haislip, U. S. N., retired, has just returned to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios from a trip to Annapolis with a crew of some 18 men and a director who went there with him to take scenes at the Naval Academy for "Navy Blue and Gold," the latest of the service pictures Hollywood is attempting.

He brought back some amusing stories of the trip. He used a naval cadet he knew in one scene representing the Academy, and was told by a passing high commanding officer who thought the boy was a movie actor that he wasn't at all typical of the boys at Annapolis!

He brought back a close-up of the bell the Japanese presented to Commodore Perry in 1854, which Perry willed to the Academy. It has become the custom, he said, to ring the bell only when Navy defeats Army on the football field. The bell is important to a sequence in the picture, on which he is technical director, so he had it photographed very carefully before he returned to Hollywood.

In Hollywood, the art department prepared sketches and the research department gathered statistics. The bell and its surmounting Japanese pagoda were cut from wood in the carpenter shop and then cast in plaster. The moulds were poured and the copy was completed in the studio foundry.

The copy, like the original, stands 11 feet high to the top of the graceful pagoda, which is six and one-half feet wide. The bronze bell hangs from the peak, three feet high and two feet in diameter, pagoda and bell weighing slightly less than a ton.

Frank Daugherty

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Britons Urged to Study U. S. and Its People

(Continued from Page 1)

rather was certainly a marvel of turgid and aimless verbosity. His expressed the opinion that the reputations of the earliest statesmen had in no way proved their vitality more clearly than by surviving their entombment in the pages of those who told the story of their lives."

But this reproach of dullness, the writer was quick to admit, no longer applied. "Fascinating" books, such as those of Claud G. Bowers, Hamilton's biography by F. S. Oliver and that of Lincoln by Lord Charnwood, ought to be known to every educated man, he added, while "a fresh interest will be given to life by those who enter the field of American history."

More evidence of British backwardness in regard to American history comes from Prof. Edwin Mims, Carnegie Endowment Visiting Professor to England, who some time ago spoke of the "ignorance, indifference, and prejudice of people on both sides of the Atlantic" in regard to history.

Scarcity of Courses

Hubert Howard of the British Division of Intercourse and Education, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, finds that out of 16 universities in the United Kingdom, only five offer American history as an honors course.

On the other hand, he sees American thought and ideas filtering into many subjects "unofficially." Thus, several courses at the London School of Economics "take due cognizance" of the United States in the modern world, as do "Modern Greats" at Oxford.

Furthermore, the opinions of such eminent Americans as Chief Justice Marshall and Chief Justice Holmes are recommended for several courses on law, and the works of American writers are "not excluded" from courses in English literature. In economics and medicine, too, the research done by prominent Americans is "often taken into consideration."

Nowhere, however, does American history rank with French or German history as a compulsory subject in an honors course. It should be the aim of every university, Mr. Howard feels, to extend the facilities for a general study of American history and literature as an optional subject for an honors degree for American civilization is "of sufficient importance to us to rank with the older civilization as a factor likely to influence the destinies of this country."

Pleading for regular teaching in the schools, Prof. Rhea Marsh Smith, associate professor of history, and C. R. Oldham, of the department of history, Rollins College, Florida declare it is a great pity that the "subsequent developments of England's greatest experiment" have not been followed up.

Plea From Florida

"The westward expansion of the United States and the vast immigration of non-Anglo-Saxons present phenomena which will probably never be seen again for generations, at least in the western world," they say. "An economic, social, political, and cultural evolution unfolded in three generations and covered half a continent. Fiber theories of succession, points and counterpoint can best be explained by ascertaining how and why the western and middle-western States assumed their present shape. What the British Empire might become may be realized by what America has become."

Actually, a good deal is being done to assure the continuity of study,—much through American munificence—at the universities of Oxford, London, Aberystwyth and St. Andrews. The real difficulty, according to Prof. A. F. Pollard, lies no longer in the lack of provision but in its inadequate use. So he would like the Civil Service Commission, which tests and certifies the qualifications of all candidates for the British Civil Service, to see "what scope it could offer to historically minded candidates to obtain credit in their examinations for any knowledge of American history." Similar questions might be put to other examining bodies and to the heads of schools when selecting their history teachers.

Professor Pollard points out that undergraduates "can only be idealists within limits." At present, there is no career in Britain for a man graduating in American history solely.

Lies With Schools

Sir A. P. Whyte, chairman of the research and discussion committee of the English-Speaking Union, believes the key to an improvement lies more with the schools and universities than with any other agency.

"Only if educational institutions turn out a generation of young people with a lively interest in and an accurate knowledge of the oversea Empire and the United States can Press, radio and film afford to give more ample and more serious attention to Dominion and American affairs," he says.

In recent discussion with representatives of the Board of Education, the universities, the schools, the teachers' organizations, and other educational bodies, the union found that there was "a real desire" to introduce America more fully into British courses on history and literature. Indeed, it has found the educational authorities "very sympathetic." The union itself hopes to be able to multiply exchanges of teachers and schoolboys between British and American schools and scholarships for university and school teachers. It is also providing lectures and drawing up a list of suitable history textbooks, and may promote the publication of a book specially for the purpose.

More than 100 boys have spent an entire school year in the States. There have also been exchanges of masters between Kent and Westminster, Shrewsbury and the Polytechnic Preparatory of New York, and an American master has visited Rugby.

For their part, the Associates for Anglo-American Understanding are trying to interpret American and British problems through a stream of talks and discussions to schools, Rotary clubs, chambers of commerce, churches and other community organizations in industrial centers, towns and villages. One of their speakers, Prof. Arthur Percival, has already received more than 300 invitations to discourse on Anglo-American topics.

"It has been clearly shown," says E. Marcus Main, chairman of the associates, "how much a friendly, non-partisan interpreter can do to break down misconceptions and prejudices and help to establish that mutual understanding which is the basis of sound public opinion."

Belgrave Board's Work

Valuable work is also being done by the Belgrave Manor Board and the Anglo-American Historical Committee. But besides history, a "systematized knowledge of American literature seems almost as important for the object in view," declares Sir Josiah Stamp. "As an actual fact," he adds, "there is a certain important literary background to the minds and ideas of those with whom we are trying to establish intellectual sympathy or understanding, and of this literary background we have only the sketchiest knowledge."

"There certainly seems something wrong when in an interchange of ideas between an American and an Englishman of comparable non-technical standing, the former is typically familiar with the leading characters of Dickens, Galsworthy and Walpole, while the Britisher cannot respond to 'Huckleberry Finn' or 'Moby Dick.'"

If the new impetus for understanding can embrace the study of literature as well as history, it will, Sir Josiah concludes, "strengthen those bonds which lie deep in a mutual experience." But whether the advance is in history or literature or both, there must be close co-ordination of effort if, in the words of the headmaster of Rugby, "the possibility of misunderstanding and of waste of energy" are to be avoided.

Crime Outbreak in Palestine Shows Peace Still Far Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—The murder in Palestine of Mr. Lewin Yelland Andrews, Actins District Commissioner of Galilee, emphasizes the serious nature of the crime recurrence that has broken out in that territory since the issue last August of the British Special Commissioner's report.

This report, it was hoped, would provide a scheme acceptable to both Arabs and Jews for the future government of their country, but it is recognized that tension cannot be expected to abate until a final settlement is reached.

There is a widespread feeling here meanwhile in favor of intensification of measures of repression. This is not shared, however, in official quarters where the numerous arrests already made are pointed to as proof that Mr. William D. Battershill, acting in charge of the Palestine Government during the two-month leave of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope, present High Commissioner, has the situation in hand.

There are at present in Palestine about 10,000 British troops besides some 3000 police, a force considered ample for the maintenance of order.

Long Island Flight Retraced

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Beckwith Havens, socially prominent "Early Bird" aviator of Syosset, Long Island, and John R. Dibert of East Orange, N. J., yesterday commemorated in flight the first "aeroplane" round-trip crossing of Long Island Sound 25 years ago, which marked a "tremendous stride forward in aviation."

In a modern Fairchild monoplane equipped with pontoons, they retraced the course they flew from Pleasure Park, Bridgeport, Conn., to what is now the Pan American seaplane base here, in a Curtiss pusher biplane, back in 1912.

The pusher, in aviation's infancy, had a single wooden float and was similar to the one in which Glenn H. Curtiss had made the first flight off water at San Diego, Calif., a few months before.

Mr. Havens, who later became the first national guard aviator, recalled that their 1912 arrival near here interrupted a party on a Long Island estate and that the members came rushing down the beach to lend a hand.

Darkness overtook them and Mr. Havens had to steer on a lighthouse returning to Bridgeport, where the people at Pleasure Park built bonfires to illuminate a heroic and successful night landing, which was considered pretty fancy piloting in those days.

The trip today was uneventful.

Fashion News

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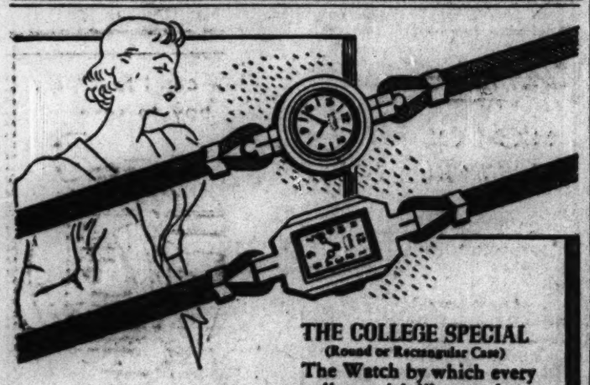

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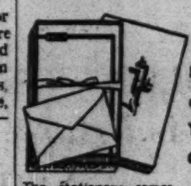

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School Closing for Epidemics Is Criticized by Medical Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Keeping public elementary schools closed here for three weeks on grounds of a local epidemic is criticized by medical and public health authorities who do not approve the policy of Chicago's health board president.

Leading critic is the Journal of the American Medical Association, which in an editorial in its Sept. 18 issue, headed "Panic, Publicity, and Polio," said that closing the schools "seems to be contrary to fairly well established health practice."

Dr. Frank J. Jirka, director of the department of public health of Illinois, also expressed himself in interviews as in accord with the American Medical Association's editorial.

Because of the difference of opinion upon the subject, and in a desire to help the community arrive at a sound policy in the future, the Woman's City Club has invited medical authorities to a conference to talk the whole subject over calmly. Mrs. Paul Steinbrecher, president, said that her club was taking no sides in the controversy, but regarded it as important to give the whole experience careful consideration. "In many epidemics the schools are not closed," she said.

Excessive Publicity

The Journal of the American Medical Association takes the position that the present extreme measures in Chicago, which have resulted in keeping grade school doors shut since the date set for fall opening, Sept. 7, are the result, in part at least, of excessive publicity given to the disease by the press. Its editorial reads in part as follows:

"Before the people of the country at the present time preventive medicine presents a lamentable aspect. Many health officers, following the lead of Chicago, are delaying the opening of schools. It is not clear whether this creates or allays panic. Some health officers are publishing day by day lists of cases actually diagnosed with large lists of those suspected of having poliomyelitis. This enhances the panic. In other communities health officers have announced that they will not delay opening the schools or close the schools, since this seems to be contrary to fairly well established health practice.

"In 1932, the health officers of Boston, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, and Chicago declared themselves opposed to delaying the opening of schools and to closing the schools to prevent epidemics of infantile paralysis. Similar views were expressed by Sir George Newman, minister of health in Great Britain, and by the medical director in the Department of Social Affairs of Oslo, Norway.

Certainly there has been no new information or evidence since 1932 to warrant a change of opinion. There has only been new emphasis on poliomyelitis and perhaps too much publicity. Without overemphasis in the press the vast majority of people would not have been concerned by the few hundred cases among many millions of people."

Contrasting the present with the Middle Ages, and praising what is called "preventive medicine," the editorial concluded with the statement. "In civilized communities people should no longer be stricken with panic in the presence of disease."

The position of many medical authorities is that children would be better off in school even if there is an epidemic. Robert English, teacher of hygiene at Waller High School, deciding that the best way to find out was to study the statistics for previous years, went to the official records of the city health department and reviewed them for the 27 years since 1911. His conclusion is that the figures indicate no correlation between the incidence of the disease and the opening of school.

The Citizens' School Committee regards the closing of the schools as unfortunate from an educational standpoint.

While school authorities are praised here for their efforts to provide instruction by radio during the period the schools are closed, educators do not think this is in any sense an adequate substitute for classroom instruction. The radio lessons are being given systematically, with local stations co-operating and newspapers printing schedules of graded lessons to be heard on the air. But teachers have no assurance that children are not "playing hookie" by twirling the dial to some other program when lessons get dull, or even that all children have access to radios, nor that those who have are regular in their attendance. Nor do in all subjects lend themselves to radio technique.

Chicago Schools Open After Three Weeks' Delay

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—School bells called 380,000 children back to their classes today after a summer vacation prolonged three weeks by special order of the health authorities.

In a joint statement, Herman N. Bundesen, president of the board of health, and Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, said approximately 63,000 kindergarten and first grade pupils will not return to school for the present.

The health official said he had asked theatre owners to refuse admittance to children seven years old or younger.

Danish Bridge Expedites Northern Europe's Traffic

Keystone; © Fox; Map Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

King Christian (Inset) Dedicates Two-Mile Structure

British and German Transport Ministers Join in Opening Ceremonies of Spanning International Importance of Storstrom Bridge Over the Baltic

Drinking No Excuse For Auto Killing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va., Sept. 27

The State Supreme Court, holding that drunkenness offers no excuse for a motorist whose car is involved in a fatal crash, likened such a defense to that of a young man who contributed to the death of his parents, but later pleaded with the court to be merciful to him because he was an orphan.

The tribunal refused to upset two judgments for $15,000 against Albert L. Boggs, of Marshall. He pleaded he had "passed out" on the rear seat of his car in which he and Robert Peacock had been riding and drinking. Mr. Peacock was given "implied consent" to operate the vehicle, the court said. Mrs. B. C. Butler was killed and Henry C. Whittle injured in a crash which followed.

Denmark Opens Baltic Bridge After Four Years in Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27—Today, as continental "fliers," automobiles, cyclists and pedestrians cross two miles of Baltic sea, the great Storstrom bridge starts its first full day.

The bridge crosses the channel between the Danish islands Falster and Masnedo, and a much smaller sister bridge joins Masnedo with Seeland, the island on which Copenhagen stands. The Storstrom Bridge cost £1,250,000.

Yesterday, on his birthday, King Christian of Denmark, Europe's tallest monarch, opened what is claimed to be the longest bridge on the continent of Europe. Vital to the increasing trade and traffic of Denmark the steel bridge is important to numerous other northern countries, and Great Britain and Germany as well as the Scandinavian States were officially represented at the opening.

Both British and German transport ministers were present at the ceremony, Leslie Burgin of Britain because the bridge is British, built and Julius Dorpmüller, German minister, because the bridge is important to German-Scandinavian communications. Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, cut short a vacation to be the other British official representative. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht headed the German delegation.

The value of the Storstrom and Masnedsund bridges is that they join three Danish islands for road and rail traffic; they permit the journey from Hook of Holland, Paris and Berlin to Copenhagen by road and rail with only one break, across the 25 miles of sea between Warnemund in Germany to Falster; they also provide a direct through route by road and rail, using the very short sea route from Copenhagen to Malmö, between Western and Central Europe and Sweden and Norway.

Built by English Firm

Storstrom Bridge has been built by an English steel firm, Dorman Long, and Company, whose first excursion into bridge building was the erection of the famed Sydney Harbor Bridge, Australia.

It has taken four years to build the bridges, and, although the British company have been the main contractors, Danish engineers have co-operated. Under the terms of the contract as much Danish labor as possible had to be used. The work of sinking the foundations and building the piers and the earthen embankments was sublet to Danish contractors.

The main bridge consists of two abutments and 49 bridge piers. Exclusive of approaches, it is two miles long. As 1500 vessels pass through the Storstrom channel each year, three navigation spans are provided, the main one being 120 meters (nearly 400 feet) in width and the others 90 meters each. Headway for clearance of masts and funnels is 26 meters (more than 85 feet) in the center span and 25 meters in each side navigation span.

The bridge has had to be made particularly strong to resist the pack ice of the Baltic winters. In shallows the thrusting ice may pile up to a height of more than 20 feet and the pressure is enormous.

Spans Floated Into Place

All the steel was manufactured by the contractors in England. It was shipped in specially chartered steamers in lengths of 45 feet to an erection yard at Masnedo.

The erection of the steelwork of the Storstrom Bridge was carried out by unusual methods. An approach span would be built up in the erection yard, then "rolled out" to the water along slip-ways, picked up by a huge floating crane, and then crane and span together would be towed out to sea. Arriving at the correct position, the crane would deposit its enormous load gently upon the bearing on the top of the two piers whose duty it was to carry it. The crane would then be towed back to the slipway to await the next span.

The floating crane was built on two large barges, with steel lifting towers 150 feet high, and was capable of lifting 500 tons at a time.

Library Workers' Pay Restored in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Employees of the Chicago Library system have had their pay restored to the 1931 level, receiving a 10 per cent increase, effective Oct. 1, according to the office of the Mayor.

The restoration represents an increase of $23,000 in salaries for the last three months of 1937, and it affects approximately 400 of the 860 library workers. Employees receiving $1200 or less were restored to full scale two years ago.

Bar Championed In Court Conflict With President

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—A pre-convention radio address in which the president of the American Bar Association declared that the people "may have to choose" between lawyers and President Roosevelt prepared the way for discussions of the association, which meets in annual conclave here today.

The association was informed today that Willis Van Devanter, recently retired from the U. S. Supreme Court, will be unable to appear for a scheduled address Wednesday night.

"You know what the President has said of the profession," Frederick H. Stinchfield of Minneapolis remarked in his speech yesterday.

"I remind you of this so that you may realize how unequal in weapons for the battle is a struggle between the President and the lawyers of the United States. We have no chance of survival in that struggle whatever, except one. It is that the people of the United States have faith in our claims of wishing the best for the country." Mr. Stinchfield closed his talk with a plea for aid "in opposing the present Administration and particularly its apparent determination to destroy the Supreme Court."

President Roosevelt's Constitution Day address, in which he said the basic law "was a layman's document, not a lawyer's contract," drew fire from Mr. Stinchfield, in his convention address. He asserted that the presence of 32 lawyers among the 55 framers of the Constitution illustrated the continuing high destiny of their profession in affairs of the nation.

American Merchants Persist In Hope to Change Mexican Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The charge that Mexico is violating the morals of the Buenos Aires Conference was made recently by Ambassador Josephus Daniels, following the announcement by the Mexican Government of a new tax of 3 per cent to be imposed upon all imports into Mexico.

"Since the Buenos Aires Conference our government has regarded any increased tariff barriers as contrary to the spirit of that Conference," said Mr. Daniels. "This measure adds another burden to commerce."

Mr. Daniels' statement, taken with Secretary of State Hull's eight-point formula for keeping world peace, which stressed "economic co-operation and interchange," indicates a stiffening attitude of the State Department toward the tax policy of the Mexican Government.

A consistent gaining of tariff barriers has been taking place here within the past few years, but no open diplomatic protest has previously been made. These new tariffs are designed both to protect Mexican industry and to raise much needed income.

The new tax was ordered by executive decree on Aug. 31 and became effective Sept. 15. It places a 3 per cent tax upon all exports to Mexico, which tax is to be collected by Mexican consuls in the country of origin.

Chief effect of the new tariff will be to raise the prices of foreign made goods competing with Mexican industries. These increases, levied upon dollars and translated into pesos in the Mexican market, will create a considerable handicap to American goods.

Since the United States furnishes 66 per cent of all exports to Mexico, this country will be most affected by the rise. Total imports into Mexico during 1936 were 464,142,705 pesos, on which the 3 per cent levy would net 13,924,721 pesos, or $3,887,853. Two thirds of this amount will be paid by United States exporters.

First representations concerning the new law were made by the State Department when it asked the Mexican Government to suspend application of the tax until a study of it could be made. Following this a verbal request was made by the Embassy here to the same effect.

Reply to these requests was made by Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez, who stated that only congressional action could alter the situation and that such action is not anticipated. The ruling was made under special powers granted to President Cardenas, but such powers are no longer in operation since the Congress is now in session, said the Mexican spokesman.

The one element pleased by the new legislation is that of foreign railroads operating in Mexico. They have been vigorously protesting an income tax upon profits, which was levied some months ago, and the new law suspends the application of this tax.

Miss Perkins Names Walsh-Healey Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins announced the appointment of three members of the Public Contracts Board yesterday to conduct hearings on labor questions under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law.

Thomas Holland, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., former NRA labor compliance officer for New Jersey, was named chairman. The other two members are Oscar R. Strackbein, Rock Springs, Texas, and Maj. Robert N. Campbell, Johnson City, Tenn.

20,000,000 Trees Set Out As Prairie States Shelters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—More than 20,000,000 trees were set out in the autumn of 1936 and spring of 1937 in the federal program of replanting prairie plains areas, according to E. W. Tinker, assistant chief of the U. S. Forest Service. Reports now indicate that nearly 90 per cent are alive and growing. Some of the trees are now 20 feet tall having reached that height in three years from 18-inch seedlings.

Mr. Tinker has just returned from an inspection trip from North Dakota to Texas. He reported tree planting rapidly being accepted by farmers, and stressed the time and preparation which went into the project by the experienced forest service. Trees favorable to each soil and climate were planted, he declared.

"It was a strange sight for me to see, in largely a treeless country, the planted rows of trees already furnishing nesting places for birds, formerly almost totally absent. This, in itself, is no small consideration in the control of insect infestations. It was interesting to walk between the rows of trees in this semi-arid region and note the condition of the soil under the forest canopy.

"Many years back, in individual cases, the farmers with a European background and an understanding of the value of shelterbelts, had provided the essential windbreaks for their farms, with very material effect. In one instance, where a tree planting program had been instigated, farmers' crops were thrifty and growing, while a neighbor without strips of trees, was replanting his fields for the third time, working in a cloud of dust. The first two plantings had been blown out of the ground because there was nothing to break the force of the wind."

Major benefits of tree planting are to stop wind erosion, provide shelter for insect-eating birds, provide wood for fence posts and fuel in a treeless region, and finally to make the big territory "more livable."

Fifth Philadelphia Placed in Service Of American Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27—Fifth and largest naval vessel to bear the name Philadelphia, a new $14,750,000 light cruiser was formally commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Sept. 23.

With her officers and crew standing at attention in full dress, Admiral W. T. Cluverius, commandant of the Navy Yard, ordered Capt. Jules James, her commander, to put the Philadelphia in commission. To the music of a Marine Corps band the Jack, with the Admiral's colors floating above it, was broken out at the foremast—and the cruiser ceased to be a "building ship" and became an active arm of the Navy.

Destined to be the flagship of a new division of 10,000-ton cruisers, the ship was christened on Nov. 17, 1936, by Mrs. George H. Earle, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania. During the next six months the cruiser will undergo extensive trials and test runs.

The first ship bearing the name of Philadelphia in the United States Navy was sunk in the Battle of Lake Champlain. The second was built in 1779 with publicly subscribed funds. The third served during the Civil War and the fourth was part of the white squadron in the North Atlantic fleet during the Spanish-American War.

Beer Campaign Linked to Slums By Clergyman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27—Efforts to pin the badge of respectability on beer drinking constitute a throwback to less progressive days and are more in keeping with poverty and suffering than with "a 90-mile-an-hour age," in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Orlo J. Price, formerly executive secretary of the Rochester Federation of Churches, voiced in a letter to Jacob Ruppert, chairman of the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation.

Dr. Price's letter was a reply to one from the brewers' organization asking his opinion on its "drink-in-moderation" drive.

"Beer flourishes best in slums," Dr. Price wrote. "If you are as wise as you were during the campaign for repeal, you will work unceasingly for a return of the 12-hour day, the seven-day week, non-union labor, a mere subsistence wage, a shorter school year and slums for the workers. These are the conditions under which 'the poor man's beverage' has always been most popular.

"For as sure as people have decent, clean, sanitary homes, good food, a little leisure for self-improvement, savings accounts, health, and are free from fatigue and a disgust with life, they will pay small heed to your recommendation of beer as a remedy for all their ills.

"Given the decencies and a few of the comforts of life, the people do not turn to a beverage which slows down their tempo, blunts their sensitiveness and begets a general obtuseness to the zest for modern living. I am sorry to write you this. I intend no discourtesy, but I see no immediate hope for the success of your campaign unless by some magic of accident progress can be turned backward."

New Jersey Curb On Liquor Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27—State dictation over liquor in every community where local officials fail to enforce the law was urged by Neil F. Deighan, of Camden, president of the New Jersey Liquor Licensed Beverage Association, at the fifth annual convention of his organization at the Chelsea Hotel here today.

Mr. Deighan called for setting up of a State board, including representatives of the retailers, authorized to recommend such action in each case to D. Frederick Burnett, State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner.

"Then," he said, "we can start action through Mr. Burnett wherever we find that violators in our own business are being pampered by politicians. Authority over enforcement could be returned to local officials when the violations are wiped out and the local situation is again under control." Mr. Deighan also called for a continued fight against abuses in the trade. He asked united action for a larger appropriation for enforcement work and for State-wide limitation of licenses.

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Labor Warned Against Government Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

tial A. F. of L. captains. To this, the answer of the C. I. O. is that the self-satisfied skilled workmen of the A. F. of L. ignored the masses.

However this may be, the issue of government help or self-help was emphatically thrown open here today at the metal trades department, representing 17 national or international unions and 500,000 workers in metal manufacturing. The metal trades are found mostly in the factories, and that is the zone principally hit by the advent of the C. I. O. This conference will be followed later this week by that of the building trades department, and a week from today the annual convention of the A. F. of L. begins here for its usual two-weeks run.

Warned Against Compulsion

The metal trades department was warned against compulsion by its president, John P. Frey, who has also served as secretary of the Resolutions Committee of A. F. of L. conventions for 20 years, and who may be reappointed to the same post this year.

Mr. Frey first touched on restrictive laws which he forecast industry would seek under the stimulus of the methods and tactics of the C. I. O.

"Moved by entirely different considerations," he said, "there are those who favor a legislative regulation and reconstruction of the trade union movement as part of a planned national economy. They, too, will seek legislative ways through which to curb our activities and interfere with the form and structure of organization built up under the A. F. of L.

"Those who seek such legislation will have the active support of the self-anointed halo wearers who, without any practical experience in the relationships of men to each other, feel called upon to save the world from its human weaknesses.

"We cannot afford to overlook these forces, for they are as zealous in their purpose as they are inexperienced and impractical."

Four Federation Differences

Mr. Frey's reference was accepted as applying to various principals in the labor administration of the New Deal. Leaders of the A. F. of L. have four disappointments or grievances:

1. Use of the National Labor Relations Board of the New Deal to force workers into the C. I. O., even though they might belong to old unions of the A. F. of L. This is what is giving the federation most discontent. The law was passed before the split in the labor movement with all labor applauding. Since the split the way the law has been used by administrators has promoted complaint that government is tending to remake the labor movement.

2. The attitude of Secretary of Labor Perkins, regarded by most A. F. of L. members as that of a social worker partial to the C. I. O. and antagonistic to the A. F. of L., and disinclined to appoint practical labor people.

3. The Wages and Hours Bill which as originally submitted would have materially interfered with legitimate trade union activity, it is said, and besides was introduced as a "must" measure without the A. F. of L. having had any hance to consider it.

4. President Roosevelt's friendliness to John L. Lewis and C. I. O., since modified, according to report, but which is estimated by A. F. of L. spokesmen as having given the C. I. O. the impulse that made it potent.

Government in Labor

Amplifying his comment on government control of labor in his annual report, Mr. Frey said:

"There are but two ways of regulating the terms of employment and conditions of labor. One is through collective bargaining between organized workmen and their employer. The other is through legislation and its enforcement by whoever may be appointed by civil authorities. The first method is based upon the democratic principle of self-government. The other makes workmen more or less wards of the state.

"Whenever the state assumes a wardship over labor it places labor in an inferior position industrially. It recognizes that labor is entitled to the same voting right as all other citizens but places definite limitations upon labor's right to function freely and legitimately in the industrial field.

"At the present time, powerful influences are at work to undermine collective bargaining and to place most dangerous restriction upon labor's right to organize and function legitimately. Our answer must be to make collective bargaining more and more responsible so far as we are concerned, for unless the practice of negotiation and collective agreements between workmen and their employers can be extended, we will face the growing danger of legislative restrictions and a more active effort to place workmen in the category of wards over whom the state will exercise a special control.

New Problems to Decide

"We are now faced by a new problem. Is the right to voluntary trade union association and the structure of our American trade union movement to be modified, reshaped and restricted by governmental influence and authority?

"If decisions of the National Labor Relations Board could result in giving encouragement and authority to C. I. O. organizations to supplant trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor it becomes apparent that the National Labor Relations Board could play a definite part in regulating and determining the structure of trade union organizations, and as national administrations might desire to advance the interests of one form of labor organization as against another, that administrative policy might well find a response in various federal boards and commissions who were given latitude in reaching a determination in connection with cases coming before them. A well-established trade union movement might be seriously handicapped, while at the same time a newly organized movement might be given reference. The free play of voluntary association in the form of trade unions could be materially interfered with.

The National Labor Board

"Some employers now hesitate to negotiate agreements with unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, fearing long-drawn-out and expensive cases before the National Labor Relations Board, and the possible nullification of the agreement by that board should it receive C. I. O. protests.

"Much of the work done by the National Labor Relations Board is through the regional directors and regional legal advisers who are appointees of the board. In some instances these regional representatives have shown a most commendable judicial attitude. In a number of instances these regional representatives have acted much as though their principal responsibility was to function for the benefit of the C. I. O.

"Our experiences during the past year have made it apparent that major changes are required in the law creating the National Labor Relations Board, and in the personnel of many of its field representatives before it can regain the confidence placed in it by labor when the board was created through the enactment of the Wagner Act by Congress."

Informal views voiced by A. F. of L. chiefs here backed up Mr. Frey's criticism of the National Labor Relations Board.

"We have taken it on the chin long enough," growled one of the principal figures in the federation.

Dan W. Tracy, president of the Electrical Workers Union, which has had the severest brush with the board, declared that he was "against government-controlled labor organizations" and added that the "A. F. of L. is against further interference by government."

Tribe Inspection Begun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — William Zimmerman Jr., assistant to Indian Commissioner Collier, has left to inspect Indian tribes in Maine and at Salamanca, N. Y.

Be It Ever So Humble—

Interior of Trailer in Still Category

One Trailer Seen at N.Y. Show Was Equipped With Fireplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The first all-trailer show to be held here temporarily converted the Seventy-First Regiment Armory into a parking camp for 26 of the newest model homes of the rolling road. Displaying the comforts and luxuries of the modern trailer—outfitted with electric refrigeration, hot and cold water, and even a fireplace—the exhibit, which ended yesterday, told its story not only to city cliff-dwellers, but to the thousands of out-of-towners who attended the American Legion convention.

In the first place, it answered two recurring questions: What is cheap in trailers, and what is expensive? According to one official of the show, the least expensive of the completely equipped trailers is $295, and the most costly $1580.

An example of the first group is a trailer known as the "Papoose." It accommodates four adults, has a breakfast nook, sleeping quarters, plenty of wardrobe space, two stoves, an icebox and copper screens at its windows and doors, all of which adds up to a weight of 1250 pounds.

At the other extreme is the Martin Eck-o, offering a hot and cold water unit which heats the trailer in chilly weather, complete bath facilities, electric refrigeration, a span of three rooms, and "frills" including a dropped ironing board, writing desk and washable walls. This weighs 3210 pounds.

Intermediary types feature a Trav-L-Coach, said to be the "biggest for the money," is priced at $850. This is one of the longer trailers, being 21 feet and 9 inches in length and calling special attention to its chrome bathtub under one of the seats and its complete dressing room.

Another representative of the luxury class is the United Auto Trailer, frequently described by women as "homey and refined," which has a fire-place, both gasoline and electric cook stoves, floor covering of inlaid linoleum, a 20-gallon tank and Venetian blinds. It is listed at $1395.

A new arrival at the show was the "regular house on wheels" used in flood areas by the Red Cross and, therefore, recommended to those who live in areas where floods occur. It has been found to resemble more closely a one-story bungalow than the usual trailer, as it is set on four wheels and is covered with a composition shingle having the appearance of bricks.

One of the novelties at the show was the "Trailette," which looks like a portable porch when opened up and yet folds into a neat case 72 inches long and 47 inches wide. This can travel along behind an automobile without obstructing the view and without, perhaps, giving the possibly prejudiced motorists behind as much to contend with when passing or making a turn.

Another unusual exhibit was a miniature transportable stage made by William Podolin, Bronx pastry baker, who built the model in his cellar during spare time.

A school where owners and drivers of trailers can learn safer and more efficient handling of these traveling homes was conducted at the show by Capt. J. L. Mifsud.

Among the companies represented at the show were Elcar Coach Company, Elkhart, Ind.; Folboat Folding Cruisers' Corporation, Long Island City, L. I.; Sunrise Trailer Manufacturing Company, Ozone Park, L. I.; Trail-O-Way Corporation, West Epping, N. H.; Cantrell & Co., Long Island; Balsom De Luxe Coach Corporation, Huntington, L. I.; Palace Trailer Corporation, Flint, Mich.; Broadway Trailer Supply Company, New York; Traveling Trailer Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., and Home Trailer Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ind.

President Seems as Popular

(Continued from Page 1)

interest—whether he should call a special session of Congress, and or whether he can control Congress to push through the remainder of his New Deal program—the tidings are encouraging but not exhilarating.

The Last Comes First

The latter point is probably most important of all. There are three major unfinished pieces of New Deal legislation: farm control, industrial control, power control. As to a farm bill, the drought-smitten regions would probably be heartily in favor. So would those areas, and they are many hereabouts, which have been educated in the theory of farm legislation. But in the regions where good prices now prevail, and happy days are here again, the prosperity argument works against rather than for Mr. Roosevelt.

On balance, it would seem that the longer he waits, the more farm bill votes he is likely to lose, unless a sharp price reversal comes about.

As to industrial control in the form of the wages-hours bill, there is latent opposition in most of the region. Possibly a different situation will prevail in the industrial communities on the Pacific Coast itself, but in these agricultural states leaders fear the effects of minimum wage and maximum hour legislation on farm labor. They also are alarmed at possible increased prices for what farmers buy.

Only if Mr. Roosevelt overcomes this opposition by showing signs of his own general popularity will he be able to summon votes from these states for his wages-hours bill.

In power policy, he has a good chance to get widespread support in this area. Citizens have been educated to the doctrines of cheap power and never seem to get enough of it.

Split in Idaho and Oregon

There is an acute power issue in Idaho and Oregon. Two groups are formed: one for the cheapest possible power with the Government hammering prices down, the other group for a more amicable alliance with private power interests and sale of power to big industries.

The New Deal sympathies are with the former group, although the latter interests are by no means conservative as measured elsewhere, and they generally accept Roosevelt power policies.

On balance, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt may conclude from his explorations to date that he can arouse support for his personal leadership and his program expressed in concrete legislation, but that the Supreme Court bill is not likely campaigning material.

Indeed, in Yellowstone Park, where the President spent a delightful week end motoring among forest-clad mountains to see the famous geysers and hot springs, he was given one of the very few public reprimands of his presidential career.

At Roosevelt Lodge (named for T. R.) his cavalcade paused. A score or two of citizens were drawn up a few feet from the President's car. One of them stepped forward, said: "Let's have a cheer. Three cheers for the President and his wife. But don't destroy the court."

The crowd cheered in response to this slogan; Mrs. Roosevelt laughed merrily, and the President appeared to grin.

Methodist Action Decries Union Sit-Down Strikes

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 27 (AP) —The New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted today a committee report regretting that union labor had resorted to the sit-down strike.

Another resolution, prompted by the refusal of citizenship papers to Dr. John Macintosh, Canadian citizen and World War veteran, and divinity professor at Yale University, proposed a change in the citizenship laws "so as not to require applicants to bear arms for any and every cause."

France Watching Duce-Hitler Visit In Calm Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 27—With evident curiosity, but with complete calm and the absence of anxiety, France is watching carefully the meeting of Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler.

In official and diplomatic quarters in Paris nothing is expected to emerge from the talks of the two dictators except a new attack on bolshevism. In the French press and the public generally, however, one can detect two significant undertones between the primary interest in the spectacle. The first is the uncomfortable feeling that "you never can tell," and that the possibility of a German-Italian military alliance cannot be ruled out.

The second undercurrent of public sentiment is on the contrary optimistic. It is a slender hope so slim that it cannot be put into words but can only be hinted at—that maybe the two totalitarian chiefs will really decide to be "prophets of peace" and present a workable plan for co-operation with European democracies.

This hope corresponds with a related trend here toward taking a broader view of the problem of getting along with the Fascist powers. There is evidence of a genuine desire to work out some basis upon which the democratic and dictatorial countries can collaborate in peace.

Government circles, however, are not optimistic. The prevailing impression is that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting will not change fundamental elements of the European situation which is admittedly not very bright.

The only rift in the clouds visible from the Quai d'Orsay is a brighter prospect of co-operation between Italy, France and Britain in settling Spanish affairs. It is hoped that Herr Hitler will advise Signor Mussolini to withdraw from his Spanish adventure, which so far has only resulted in strengthening French and British solidarity.

Policies of Two Dictators Oppose Internationalism

(Continued from Page 1)

lent cataract. Amid the seething waters and the thunder of the cataract stand out two great rocks, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, gigantic breakwaters or stanes of offense and disaster, according to the views of those who watch on the bank.

One does not yet know where the waters will find their issue, and whether they will bring destruction or rather the strength of a fuller and richer life. Blackshirts and Brownshirts hail their leaders as the champions of a new European order and as the strongest advocates of a "real" peace. Their political opponents, on the contrary, find in the policy and the actions of the Führer and the Duce the most perturbing factors in the present disturbed situation.

In any case, these two men are the foremost examples of Fascism in action. Signor Mussolini is the originator of that system of government which goes under the name of Fascism. Herr Hitler is the Duce's most eminent and most successful disciple. Indeed, he has been so successful that in many ways he has surpassed the teacher.

There are numerous points of resemblance between the two Dictators. They are both of working-class origin, for there is hardly any striking social difference between a very subordinate civil servant in a small country town in pre-war Austria, and a village blacksmith, who was an independent artisan and a hard worker. Both men are avowed revolutionists, although in the case of Herr Hitler this tendency did not appear as early and as markedly as it did with Signor Mussolini.

From Anti to Imperialist

The latter was anti-everything until he came to power. He was anti-monarchical, anti-clerical, anti-constitutional, anti-democratic, anti-masonic, anti-nationalist, anti-colonist. He was, in fact, against everything that savored of the established order. Today he is exactly the opposite. He is perhaps the greatest living imperialist.

Herr Hitler's revolutionary ideas appeared after the stunning blow of the defeat of 1918. Both men are of high courage and intensely patriotic. They both are typical representatives of a great people which resented against forms of government which they, in their respective countries, held to be vicious, corrupt and ruinous to the interests of the nation.

They have both become the apostles of intense nationalism and have always been fiercely opposed to internationalism in all its forms, and more especially to bolshevism. But in their stand against some aspects of internationalism there have been, and still are, some fundamental and striking differences. Herr Hitler, for instance, has not been as strong in his opposition to Freemasonry as Signor Mussolini while the latter's attitude toward Judaism is in a marked contrast with that of the Führer.

Differ on Church Policy

Signor Mussolini was in his early political days openly anti-Roman Catholic, for he at one time saw in Roman Catholicism a challenge of spiritual and moral authority against the claims of the Fascist State to the complete control of the citizen and to his absolute subordination to the good of the state, which is the very heart of the Mussolini doctrine.

The Duce, however, with the realism which has always characterised his actions, realised that in order to build a strong Fascist State in a country which was predominantly Roman Catholic, it was absolutely indispensable to secure the good will and co-operation of the Roman Church.

Herr Hitler, on the other hand, placed race above the state. He is hostile to Roman Catholicism as an element in his Nationalist State, because its supernationalization implies a certain aspect of internationalism and a moral authority and spiritual guidance which stands above race. The problem of race has never troubled the Duce.

To Signor Mussolini the aim is the formation of a totalitarian state, which not only governs and represents, but in a certain sense founds the nation and embraces all its citizens, whether they belong to the original race which forms the majority of them, or to other races which have been brought within the framework of the state by conquest, by treaty, or by immigration.

Duce Avoids Race Issue

In Mussolini's Italy no race, as such, is discriminated or oppressed, provided no attempt is made to disturb the unity and the authority of the state. In Hitlerite Germany, race is the aim to which everything must be sacrificed.

These are not the only contrasts between the two dictators. Their physical characteristics are certainly a good index of the personality of each. Signor Mussolini's broad shoulders, deep chest, aggressive jaw, and fierce blazing eyes are those of a fighter. His public utterances are remarkable for their realism and invariably denote the will to power.

Herr Hitler, as seen in the many illustrations, appears a man full of fire, enthusiasm and will power, but his face is more that of the fanatic than of the thinker. He certainly has great powers of oratory, but the impression generally made by his speeches is in no way commensurate with that of his great Italian model. The two dictators, however, with all their good qualities and shortcomings, are the idols of the great majority of the people over which they command.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Berkshire

Plymouth (First Church): Guildhall, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Dorset

Bridport: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Lancashire

Blackburn (Society): Assembly Hall, Northgate, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Regent Picture Theater, Hanley, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

Wolverhampton: Baths Assembly Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

Sussex

Eastbourne (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Yorkshire

Ilkley: King's Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

New Zealand

Wellington (Second Church): St. James Theater, Courtenay Place, C. 3, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Wellington (auspices Churches, Wellington and Societies, Eastbourne and Lower Hutt): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Switzerland

Berne: Grosser Kasinosaal, 8 p. m., Oct. 12. In German.

Geneva (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 Boulevard des Philosophes, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12. In English. French translation read at 7:45 p. m.

Lausanne (First Church): 8:45 p. m., Oct. 14. In English. French translation read at 7 p. m.

Thun: Frienhofsaal, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14. In German.

Winterthur: Stadthalussaal, Winterthur, 3 p. m., Oct. 10. In German.

Zurich (First Church): Grosser and Kleiner Tonhalle Saal, 8 p. m., Oct. 14. In German.

United States

California

Banning: Banning Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): The Breakfast Club, 3313 Riverside Drive, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

Ontario: Chaffey Junior College Auditorium, 1245 North Euclid Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Porterville: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Redlands: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Connecticut

Meriden: High School Auditorium, 35 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Washington (Joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Joliet: Church Auditorium, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Mattoon: Masonic Temple, 1421 Charleston Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 303 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Massachusetts

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Michigan

Ferndale: Lincoln High School, 4 p. m., Oct. 3.

Grand Rapids (First Church): Fountain Street Baptist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Marshall: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Manistee: Church Edifice, Fifth and Pine Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Owosso: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Ypsilanti: Central High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Oct. 3.

Minnesota

Fairmont: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Tracy: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Masonic Temple, Sixtieth and Swope Parkway, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

University City (Church Edifice): 8000 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Montana

Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 5.

Libby: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 4.

Shelby: Orpheum Theater, 3:30 p. m., October 3.

Nebraska

Omaha (Joint lecture): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 4.

York: First Congregational Church, 3 p. m., October 3.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Joseph F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 6.

Irvington: Frank H. Morrell High School, 1283 Clinton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., October 3.

Morristown: Morristown High School, 8 p. m., October 3.

Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 120 East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., October 3.

New York

Auburn: Osborne Hall, Women's Union Building, 25 South Street, 8 p. m., October 6.

Batavia: Batavia High School Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., October 3.

Dobbs Ferry: Masonic Hall, Ashford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 7.

Dunkirk: Dunkirk High School, 525 Eagle Street, 3 p. m., October 3.

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 87-11 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., October 3.

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8 p. m., October 4.

Gloversville: Church Auditorium, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8 p. m., October 5.

Greenwich: Methodist Episcopal Church, 3:30 p. m., October 3.

Medina: Church Edifice, West Center Street, 8 p. m., October 7.

Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 8.

New Rochelle: Woman's Club Auditorium, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., October 7.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 230 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., October 4.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., October 5.

Port Chester: Summerfield Methodist-Episcopal Church, King Street and Willett Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Utica: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Ohio

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Avenue at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Oregon

Eugene: Heilig Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Salem: Church Edifice, 405 Chemeketa Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8. Radiocast Station KSLM, 1370 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Lansdale: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Reading: Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Springfield (auspices First Church, Swarthmore): Springfield High School, Leamy Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 305 Sixth Avenue, Southeast, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Washington

Pasco: Church Edifice, Fourth and Shoshone Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Wisconsin

Chippewa Falls: Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also WRXK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 17, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc; on Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Oct. 24, Nov. 28, Dec. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1120kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 4, 12, 19, 26.

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Japanese Start New Air Raids; Send More Troops to Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27 (AP)—Japanese warplanes unleashed a new aerial bombardment of China's crowded eastern cities today as Japanese reinforcements rushed to the Shanghai front to stem a Chinese counter-attack.

Japanese airships and land batteries opened a heavy shelling of the North Station area where a series of terrific explosions, believed to have been Japanese demolition bombs, rocked the city.

Several projectiles fell near the British-guarded barricades on the north border of the International Settlement.

Four railway stations southwest of Hangchow, seaport 100 miles below Shanghai, underwent a severe bombardment, Japanese officials announced, saying that tracks and railway equipment used to transport Chinese men and munitions were destroyed. The Chinese airdrome at Kwangteh, 70 miles northwest of Hangchow, was also bombed.

Excuse Offered

As Japan massed reinforcements in the Shanghai region, Rear Admiral Tado Honda, Japanese naval attaché, warned that Japanese bombardment of Chinese noncombatants "will be duly carried out" regardless of fatalities if it becomes necessary "by virtue of their residence near military objectives."

The Japanese naval attaché offered as excuse for Japan's repeated bombardment of Chinese civilians a citation of the Hague air convention of 1923 which, he said, sanctioned such bombardment when civilians live near military objectives.

"Bombing of non-combatants," he said, "will not be carried out except for the destruction of highly important military positions. Even then, when civilians must be bombed, every precaution will be taken by the Japanese Navy to lessen the loss of lives."

Admiral Honda said that in trying to protect foreigners and non-combatants in yesterday's air raids on Nanking, Japanese pilots "made many sacrifices by diving lower than usual" and hence becoming targets for anti-aircraft guns. Loss of two Japanese planes was admitted.

Chinese officers declare that the Japanese have failed to dislodge the defenders in successive attacks. They said Chinese lines are strong enough to inflict heavy losses.

New Chinese Commander

Gen. Chu Shao-Liang, first in rank among military subordinates of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, took over command of Shanghai armies, relieving Gen. Chang Chih-Tsung. No reason was given for the change.

In counter attacks today, the Chinese claimed they broke through the invaders' lines along the front northwest of Shanghai, recaptured two villages, and continued to advance. Japanese answered the attack with a heavy artillery bombardment.

Japanese reinforcements of troops and guns moved to the front.

Meanwhile, stormy weather gave Nanking, China's capital, a respite from Japanese air bombardment. The Chinese Red Cross planned a representation to the International Red Cross protesting yesterday's bombardment which endangered the central hospital, a huge Government institution whose main buildings were marked plainly with the organization's emblem.

Business men estimated the damage from five bombardments yesterday as about $5,000,000 Chinese.

Heavy Damage to Property

The comparatively few fatalities were attributed to Nanking's system of underground shelters available for most of the civilians remaining in the capital.

At Hankow and Wuchang, commercial cities of the middle Yangtse Valley, 303 bodies of Chinese civilians were recovered from debris after yesterday's Japanese air raids. A total of 469 injured were reported in the two cities. Three hundred Chinese dwelling houses were demolished and hundreds were partially destroyed.

Besides the $1,000,000 power plant, buildings damaged at Nanking included the headquarters of the French Havas News Agency and the German Transocean headquarters with its valuable radio equipment. The United Press office was reported slightly damaged.

Reports from North China, where Japanese have conquered the Chinese stronghold of Paotingfu and advanced southward, indicated Japan is talking peace to accomplish its objectives.

The advices said Japanese are attempting to persuade Chinese leaders to agree to formation of a semi-autonomous federation of the five Chinese provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Shantung, Shensi and Suiyan.

Japanese were reported to have offered Presidency of the proposed federation to several prominent Chinese with "known Japanese leanings." Chinese were said to have turned down the offer.

In Shanghai, foreign relief officials said the situation of a half million Chinese refugees from outlying districts was becoming increasingly acute. The outlook grew more pressing with the prospect of long warfare and approaching winter.

Refugees were packed into every available shelter. Many moved in on friends and relatives in servants' quarters of foreign houses. In refugee camps they sleep on the ground and receive small doles of rice and vegetables.

The United States supply ship Gold Star arrived in Shanghai from northern ports, bringing 1500 bags of American mail. The ship had on board 125 American refugees, mostly wives and children of navy officers, bound for Manila.

Grenville T. Emmet

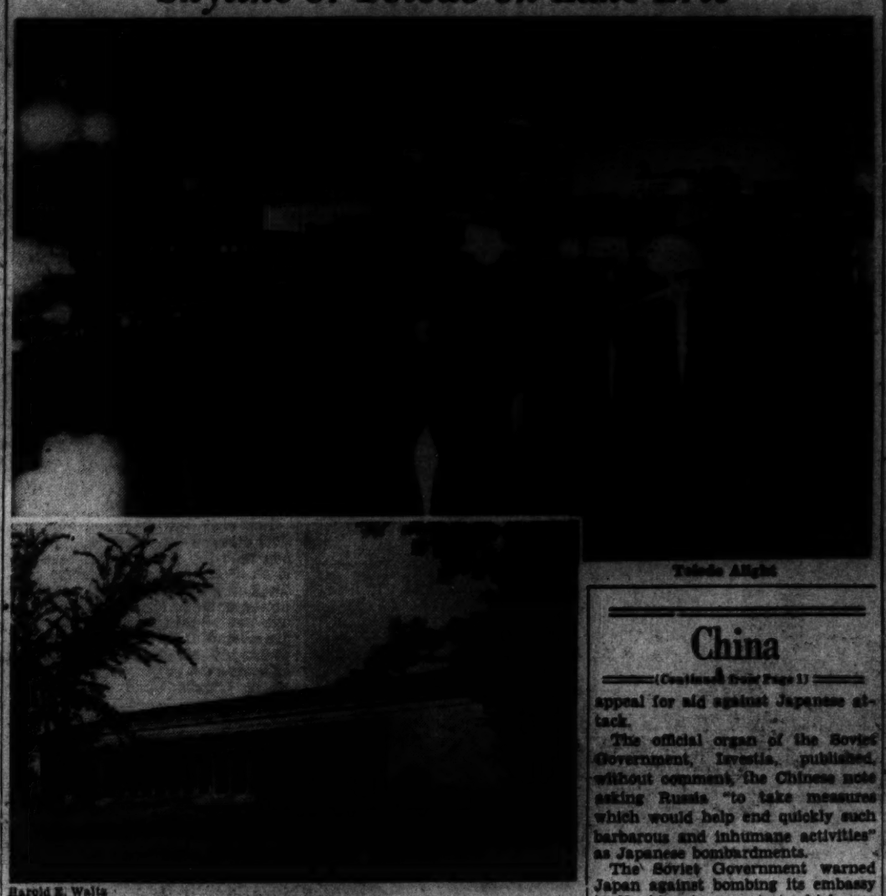
VIENNA, Sept. 27 (AP)—Grenville T. Emmet, new United States Minister to Austria, who passed on yesterday, was a former law partner of President Roosevelt. He had been in active charge of the American ministry here for only 10 days, having been appointed to the post July 6.

He was appointed to the Austrian post to succeed George S. Messersmith, who became an assistant secretary of state.

Mr. Emmet was a senior partner in the law firm of Emmet, Marvin & Martin, New York City. President Roosevelt was a junior partner in the firm after his defeat for the Vice-Presidency in 1920. At that time the firm name was Emmet, Marvin & Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt retired from the firm in 1923.

Born in New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1877, Mr. Emmet was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard. After a short period in a brokerage house he entered New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1901.

Skyline of Toledo on Lake Erie



Toledo Alight

Harold E. Walta — Toledo Museum of Art

Toledo Celebrates Century Of Progress From a Swamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 27—The 300,000 citizens of Toledo completed the celebration of the city's first century yesterday, having acquired a better understanding of its history, and its accomplishments.

The 10-day celebration was climaxed and concluded with a thrilling display of airplane maneuvers, and the formal dedication of Toledo's recently enlarged and improved municipal airport.

The air display was in striking contrast to the many pageants and exhibits which had stressed the modes of living a century ago. Hundreds of former residents of Toledo from many parts of the world returned to attend the celebration.

A hundred years ago most of the present downtown Toledo was a swampy marsh. Two villages named Port Lawrence and Vistula had combined under one corporation with a population of about 1200. Differences between the residents of the former two villages made the choosing of a new name for the place necessary.

No authentic information as to who named the village Toledo is available. Descendants of several pioneer families claim the honor for their respective ancestors.

The famous Toledo war, which was a dispute between Ohio and Michigan over the northern boundry of the Buckeye State was given much attention during the centennial celebration. Armed forces from both states marched on the city at one time and feelings ran high, although no serious clash involving life ever was recorded. The dispute finally was settled by an act of Congress.

The geographic advantages of Toledo began to have their effect early in the city's first century. The old Miami and Erie Canal entered the Maumee River at Toledo, which being situated near Lake Erie, made lake shipment of freight possible and profitable.

Toledo, with its natural harbor, now is regarded by lake shippers as the best port of the Great Lakes. Its freight shipments have continued to grow until now the port ranks fourth in total tonnage in the United States.

The city is a gateway between the east end of the great corn belt and lake traffic. Soil in northwestern Ohio is some of the most fertile in the country.

With the many railroads leading into the city industrialists also have found Toledo to be an ideal location for the steel mills. Ore is shipped here by boat and coal by rail. Some of the largest oil refineries of the nation also are situated in Toledo, which also leads in the glass industry.

The automobile industry has meant much to the city. Some of the largest factories, in addition to the Willys-Overland plant, are automobile parts manufacturers, supplying larger assembly plants in other cities.

Culturally also Toledo has grown in good proportion. The Toledo Museum of Art ranks with the finest in the land.

The University of Toledo has grown rapidly in the past 10 years and now claims to be one of the best municipal schools in the nation. The Toledo public school system is widely regarded as being efficient and up to date.

There are 192 churches in the city, representing some fine architectural work. The city planners also provided plenty of park space which are well equipped with recreational facilities.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

appeal for aid against Japanese attack.

The official organ of the Soviet Government, Isvestia, published, without comment, the Chinese note asking Russia "to take measures which would help end quickly such barbarous and inhumane activities" as Japanese bombardments.

The Soviet Government warned Japan against bombing its embassy in Nanking in a protest which was presented to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, in Tokyo yesterday by Russian Ambassador Michael M. Slavutsky.

The note declared officials of the Soviet Embassy had been instructed to remain at their posts and warned the Japanese Government it would be held responsible for any damage or injury from bombardment of the embassy in Nanking.

Soviet officials said that Japan had notified Russia that Chinese were planning to draw Russia into the conflict by falsely marking their planes to represent Japanese craft and then bombing the Soviet embassy.

This Japanese report, officials declared to be "pure provocation, showing the intention of some Japanese military powers to bombard the Soviet Embassy intentionally and then try to escape responsibility."

Protest Recalled

After referring to the Japanese warning to the acting Consul General of Soviet Russia in Shanghai that air bombardment of Nanking would start at noon Sept. 21, and suggesting that the Soviet Ambassador and his staff leave Nanking, the note goes on to mention Russia's protest against the proposed action advising Tokyo that the Embassy would remain in Nanking and warning that full responsibility for any damage to the Embassy would be placed on the Japanese Government.

The note continues that on Sept. 22 the Russian naval attache was informed that flights over Nanking were to be made by Chinese planes with Japanese markings.

"On the 23rd of this month the Japanese Consul at Shanghai, Vakasuki, notified the Consulate General of the U. S. S. R. the bombardment of the Soviet Embassy at Nanking by Chinese planes camouflaged as Japanese planes was expected.

"Several bombardments of Nanking by Japanese aviation, resulting in many human victims among the peaceful population and destroying a number of buildings of non-military importance, arouse fears that the continuation of such bombardments threatens also the Embassy of the U. S. S. R., the life of the Ambassador and his employees as well as the property of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R.

"Impossible Conditions"

"The Soviet Government has all the more reason to fear such consequences of the undertaking of the Japanese military forces since it is known impossible conditions have been created by the actions of Japanese military authorities for the normal fulfillment of their functions by the Soviet consulates general at Tientsin and Shanghai and the consulate at Kalgan.

"Considering actions of the Japanese military authorities toward Nanking as well as their request for evacuation of the Soviet Embassy are unlawful and contrary to generally recognized principles of international law, the Soviet Government makes a determined protest against such actions of the Japanese military authorities as unprecedented in the history of international relations.

"It reiterates the embassy of the U. S. S. R. in China has been instructed to continue at its post and warns the Japanese Government it will be considered fully responsible for any consequence of such unlawful actions."

Church Council Protests Bombing And 'Slaughter'

(Continued from Page 1)

Orient, stresses seven points. They are:

"1. Reaffirmation of the church's renunciation of war.

"2. Condemnation of the ruthless slaughter of men, women and children.

"3. Mobilization of public opinion to support the Government in transforming a policy of irresponsible isolationism into one of active participation in the organizing of the political and economic forces of the world for the purpose of establishing justice and good will.

"4. Recognition by the church of the difficult position in which its members in Japan and China find themselves in the present situation.

"5. Continued support by the churches of the missionary enterprise in the Far East.

"6. Solicitation of relief funds.

"7. Declaration by the churches of the world of their faith in the power of the Christian Gospel to transform the world."

Made public by the committee of reference and the council of the foreign missions conference, the message asked churches to make a specific appeal for funds through their own and other agencies. Dr. Samuel McC. Cavert, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, urged undiminished loyalty and cooperation for the benefit of Christian missions in China and Japan.

Spiritual Mastery Needed

The Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell suggested at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday that all Christian forces should protest against the Chinese massacres. Only spiritual mastery, he held, could save the world from destruction.

"There are those pessimists who assure us that the battle is already lost and that we are a doomed generation," Dr. Bonnell declared. "If it were not for faith in God we might well surrender to despair, for we see nation after nation falling into the grip of a new despotism, freedom constanly imperilled, religious prosecution flourishing unchanged and the great powers engaged in an armament race that, humanly speaking, can only end in another Armageddon.

"In this hour of crisis what confidence and courage is breathed into our hearts by the faith that behind our poor efforts is a divine sovereign power that will insure the victory of righteousness."

That the methods of the Japanese military forces during the invasion of China are without parallel "in wanton cruelty" is charged by Bishop William Newman Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in a letter published here by the American League Against War and Fascism. The association has announced a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Friday evening to protest Japan's action in the conflict.

English Protests Rise From Press and Pulpit Against Air Bombings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27 — Protest against continued defiance of the generally recognized laws of humanity by Japanese bombings of noncombatants in China has grown in volume from the pulpit, from the platform and from the liberal and labor press during the week-end.

Dr. J. Scott Lidgett at the Southwark Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Canon F. R. Barry and the Bishop of Kensington at Westminster Abbey and Canon S. A. Seaton at the Devonshire Congregational Church all spoke strongly in their sermons on Sunday against such a disastrous precedent in warfare.

Air Bombing of Civilians Suspected Tactical Blunder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Aerial bombardment of civilian populations may be a tactical blunder, in the opinion of American military experts.

The Infantry Journal, edited by Lieut. Col. E. F. Harding of the United States Infantry Association, says in a current article, "The Misuse of Air Power," that punishment of non-combatants is both ineffective and unwise.

"If the military profession," says the article, "is inclined to resort to mere punishment as a mode of prosecuting war, it will do well to refer to . . . knowledge in the field of penology, where will be found abundant proof that brutality of punishment has never been effective as a terrent to the human will but rather a provocative stimulus.

Always Been Possible

"In the first place, if attack upon civilian populations were effective in destroying will to resist, such attack did not have to await advent of the airplane.

"It has always been possible, yet, as the result of painful experience, the race had learned, before the aeromaniacs frightened it out of its wits, that such attack was both ineffective and unwise. Hence the well-known and formerly respected rules of land warfare."

"It is desperately necessary," the article continues, "to impress upon the minds of all who are thinking about . . . war, that the determination of a people to prosecute a war is dependent not at all upon the punishment to which the people is subjected, but upon two things:

"(1) Its belief in the justice of its cause, and (2) its belief that it has a fair chance of winning, or in any case, of avoiding defeat."

Use of Violence

Therefore, the article contends, the only proper use of violence in war is for taking away a determined people's hope of victory, and this can be accomplished only by destroying or neutralizing that people's power for attack or resistance in whatever degree is necessary.

The proper objective of aerial bombardment consequently is the mechanism of supply and communication—and not the populace.

"It seems never to have occurred to the dervishes of air power," says the article, "to inquire whether attack on civilians can really be effective in achieving the political end of war, which is destruction of the enemy's will to resist."

"The nation that is wise," it declares in conclusion "will go out of its way to avoid attack on civilian population in the hope that the great force of moral opprobrium may fall upon its less astute enemy."

Philadelphia Men Revive Custom Of Posies in Lapels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Flowers in the lapels of hundreds of men in Philadelphia's downtown sidewalk crowds indicate a trend which the 4000 delegates to the Florists Telegraph Association convention at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, hope will be evident soon all over the country.

An important event in the convention program was a floral style show in Convention Hall, which was attended by more than 10,000 spectators. It was sponsored jointly by the florists' association and the Strawbridge and Clothier store, which furnished the costumes to which floral adornments were attached. The proceeds of the show went to the Flowers for the Flowerless Association of Philadelphia.

Wedding gowns and flowers for informal weddings, formal high noon weddings, second weddings and formal evening weddings, were the features of the display. Wedding gowns of 1880 and 1900 were also shown.

Ernest S. Simmons of Toronto, Ontario, the newly re-elected president of the florists' organization, presented a sedan to Charles H. Grakelow, Philadelphia florist and general convention chairman.

Same Minister Serves Norway In China and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—F. Koren, Norwegian Minister to China and Japan, who is here en route to his posts in the Far East, feels "the neutrality of Norway in the present conflict is well symbolized by the fact that the same minister represents her in the capitals of each of the combatants."

Mr. Koren has just completed a trip across Soviet Russia, where, he said, they appear to be doing everything possible for the cultural welfare of the people. "I have never anywhere in the world seen museums so crowded," he said. "There are long queues of persons waiting to gain admittance. They are not foreigners or outsiders, but persons from the same city. An unusual number of instructed guides show them the exhibits."

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7	6	by	9	0.	6	3	9	13	6	by	12	0.	14	17	0
9	0	"	9	0.	7	8	6	15	0	"	12	0.	16	10	0
10	6	"	9	0.	8	13	3	16	6	"	12	0.	18	3	0
12	0	"	9	0.	9	18	0	18	0	"	12	0.	19	16	0
13	6	"	9	0.	11	2	9	15	0	"	13	6.	18	11	3
10	6	"	10	6.	10	2	3	16	6	"	13	6.	20	8	6
12	0	"	10	6.	11	11	0	18	0	"	13	6.	22	5	6
13	6	"	10	6.	13	0	0	15	0	"	15	0.	20	12	6
15	0	"	10	6.	14	8	9	16	6	"	15	0.	22	13	9
12	0	"	12	0.	13	4	0	18	0	"	15	0	24	15	0

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9	0	x	7	6.	11	1	6
10	6	x	9	0.	15	10	0
12	0	x	9	0.	17	15	0
13	0	x	10	0.	21	8	0
15	0	x	12	0.	29	10	0

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5	0	x	2	6.	2	2	0
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'JANET.' *A perfect-fitting knitted Jumper Suit with a new stitch which gives a rib effect. The pockets are a new design, and the zip fastening makes it most effective. The colours it is to be had in are Tropical Red, Tan, Ruby, Leaf Green, Midnight Blue, and Navy. Sizes SW, W and WX* ..... 94'6

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Big Money Rounds in Golf Tourney—First Skirmishes of Grid Season Over

Picard and Nelson Leading Golf Tests

BULLETIN

Denny Shute, P. G. A. champion; Byron Nelson and Henry Picard, members of the United States Ryder Cup team have accepted invitations from the Argentina Golf Association to play a series of exhibition matches during the month of October.

They plan to leave Newark Friday by airplane and return by Nov. 1. All will compete in the Argentine open tourney.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 27—Two of the topnotch favorites in the Belmont $12,000 international open golf tournament here—Ralph Guldahl, national open champion, from Chicago, and Lighthorse Harry Cooper, leading money player of the season—went to luncheon on the short end of the score after this morning's 18 holes of the 36-hole semifinal round.

Guldhal was trailing Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., 4 down as the players walked off the 18th green, and Cooper was 3 down to Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.

Picard was playing flawless golf over the difficult Belmont layout here this morning. The first hole was halved with even par 4s, and then, as though inspired at this point, Picard, the former Plymouth (Mass.) caddie, turned on the heat and won the next three holes, taking a birdie three on the second, a par on the short third and ran down an eagle 3 on the long fourth, to go into a 3 up lead.

Picard had a slight relapse at sixth and took a 5 to Guldahl's birdie 4. He came back, however, on the seventh, to win with a par 4 as Guldahl missed a short putt. The seventh and eighth holes were halved. Picard carded a two-under-par 34 while Guldahl was 1 over with a 37.

Starting on the incoming nine, both players played the tenth and eleventh holes in regulation figures. At the short twelfth Picard increased his lead to 4 up as Guldahl went down with a poor 4 after missing an easy putt. On the thirteenth Guldahl had a good chance to win the hole, but again his putter failed him from a short distance, while Picard ran down a 10-footer to win the hole and take a 5 up margin at this point.

After Guldahl dropped the 13th to go 5 down, he rallied some to hold Picard even on the next three holes and then dropped a long putt for a birdie 3 on the dog-leg 17th to cut Picard's lead to 4 up. They halved the 18th in 5's, Picard missing a three-foot putt for a 4. Picard toured the 18 holes three under par, carding a 66 which equals the course record. Guldahl posted a 73, two over regulation figures.

Nelson, after gaining a 1-up advantage, never let down and continued to play steady golf. He went 2 up on the 16th when he dropped a bogey 4 while Cooper was taking a five. They halved the 17th and while Cooper took three shots in reaching the 18th, Nelson was on the green in 2 and putted safely for a 4 to Cooper's 5, to go 3-up.

The cards:

Par Out:	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	3	—36
Par In:	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	—35—71
Picard, Out	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	3	—36
Guldahl, Out	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	—37
Picard, In	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	—35—71
Guldahl, In	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	—35—72
Nelson, Out	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	—37
Cooper, Out	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	—38
Nelson, In	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	—35—72
Cooper, In	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	—36—74

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 27—All roads from Plymouth, Mass., lead to Belmont Country Club's golf course today. And the reason is that a home town player, though 13 years away from these parts, is swinging over this hilly layout in the semifinal round of Belmont's international $12,000 golf open tournament. He is Henry G. Picard, the "country" boy who has made good in the golfing world.

As the news of Picard's 6-and-4 victory over the highly favored Lawson Little of San Francisco reached the ears of Plymouth folks, especially those who could say, "Why I remember Henry when he was only knee high to a grass-hopper," plans were made for journeys to Belmont. It is expected a large gathering of Plymouth rooters will be on hand today to cheer Picard on in his match against Ralph Guldahl, winner yesterday over Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 2 and 1.

Picard learned the art of golfing as a caddie at the Plymouth Country Club in 1918. In the early '20's he was assistant pro to Donald Vinton, at which time he made a decision to make golf his livelihood. Picard practiced assiduously and was soon recognized as a brilliant prospect.

Consistent Money Winner

After success in numerous outstanding tournaments, Picard was signed as professional at Hershey, Penna. In fact, he is pro and playing pro at Hershey's four golf courses: Hershey Country Club, Hershey Park Golf Club, Hotel Hershey G. C., and the Hershey Juvenile C. C., the only golf club in this country for the exclusive use of boys and girls.

He has been a consistent money winner. During the winter "Sunshine" tournaments of 1934 and 1935, he was the greatest money winner, winning $5600 between Dec. 25, 1934, and April 3, 1935.

Possessing a pleasing personality, Picard has gained many new followers here at Belmont. His professional brethren consider him one of the game's finest shot makers.

After Little's defeat at Picard's hands yesterday, the San Francisco star said, "Picard's one of my best friends and I know of no one I had rather lost to." Little further said that Picard's game was unbeatable yesterday. "Usually I can break a player down, even if I have to scowl at him, but Henry was just too good."

Flawless Irons

Picard started off rather wobbly, losing the first two holes as Little played magnificently, but from that point on Picard collected himself and was never headed after he evened the match at the 6th hole. With long fairway-splitting drives, flawless irons to the pin, and an accurate putter, the former Plymouth bag toter was at his best. He toured the first 18 holes in an unofficial record of 67, four under par, and went into the afternoon with a lead of 3 up.

Revolta, while finally losing out to Guldahl, also posted a morning round card of 67. The Illinois pro had Guldhal four down, but was forced to give this lead up as the open champion played superbly in the afternoon round to win out.

The Picard-Guldahl match has the makings of one of the best of the tournament. Both possess unusual coolness while under fire and both are masters with the putter.

Cooper vs. Nelson

Lighthorse Harry Cooper, the leading money winner of the year, had little trouble yesterday in disposing of Dick Metz, 6 and 5, and went into today's semifinals against Byron Nelson, the Reading (Penna.) pro. Nelson advanced at the expense of Charlie Lacey, the rotund professional from Great Neck, L. I., 6 and 4.

Thirty-six holes of the semifinals were under way here at an early hour this morning, and as the sun slips deep in the west late this afternoon, two of this four will be preparing to play for the $3000 stake which is waiting the winner of tomorrow's finals.

In Saturday's third round of 36 holes, Little defeated Johnny Farrell, Short Hills, N. J., 5 and 4; Picard was victor over Wiffy Cox, Washington, D. C., 4 and 3; Revolta bested Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Penna., 3 and 1; Guldahl beat Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 6 and 7; Lacey downed Clarence Clark, Bloomfield Hills, N. J., 4 and 3; Nelson topped Ray Mangrum, Dayton, Ohio, 2 up; Metz turned back Mortie Dutra, Royal Oaks, Mich., 5 and 4; and Cooper eliminated Leo Diegel, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Volmari Iso Hollo, Finnish Olympic star, set four world records in 15,000-meter run. Argentine polo team won cup of Americas, defeating Greentree 8-4 for second straight victory.

Three Years Ago

Cecil Smith, 10-goal Texas star, scored nine goals in 10-1 victory for Greentree over Aiken Knights in U. S. polo championship final.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park, Tomorrow, Two Games, First Game 1:30

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2330

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COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Two of Today's Semifinalists at Belmont

By a Staff Photographer

Byron Nelson, Reading (Penna.) Pro — Henry G. Picard, Hershey (Penna.) Pro

Alice I. Marble And Don Budge Win in Singles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—The women's tennis singles championship of the 11th annual Pacific Southwest tournament went to Alice I. Marble yesterday when America's 1936 national queen routed Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica in the finals, 6—1, 6—0.

Avenging the defeat handed out by Miss Wheeler in the tournament finals a year ago, the California-born Alice could do no wrong in her match yesterday, while Miss Wheeler could do nothing well.

In the first set, Miss Marble captured the first five games. She had less difficulty in the second set. Miss Marble scored 13 placements to six for her opponent in the match, while each was guilty of a lone double fault.

A capacity crowd of 4000 witnessed the match.

The men's title was won Saturday by J. Donald Budge of California over his runner-up for world's amateur net supremacy, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany. The scores were 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5.

The combination of Dorothy Workman, Pasadena, and Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, won the women's doubles championship by defeating Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Jonh W. Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 0—6, 6—2.

Bob Carrothers, 15 - year - old Coronado (Calif.) star who holds the national boys' championship, won in this division, beating Douglas Woodbury, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4.

The English team of Charles Hare and George Patrick Hughes won the men's doubles title by defeating Francis X. Shields of Hollywood and Jacques Brugnon, France, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. The Englishmen won their way into the finals by beating the American Davis Cup duo, Don Budge and Gene Mako.

Boston Bees March Forward; Red Sox Close Home Season

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aside from the continued rise of the Giants and the pennant-clinching of the Yankees, the most interesting news of the past week in the major leagues surrounded the Bees. By winning four out of five—to bring their record for the current road tour to nine triumphs in 13 starts—Bill McKechnie's team advanced to within 3½ games of the fourth-place Pittsburgh Pirates and firmly established themselves as the surprise club of the year.

Unfortunately for McKechnie, the Pirates and Cardinals have maintained a fairly consistent pace during the past month. Otherwise, Bill would be inhaling first division atmosphere today. His team's sensational defensive record is one of the outstanding achievements of 1937.

Bees vs. Giants

Bee pitchers have turned in more shutouts and low score games than any other staff in the majors. Had this been accomplished by a pennant-winning outfit, the feat would constitute front page news. As it is, a sensational season of managerialism—one of McKechnie's greatest—will be lost in the shuffle of the second division.

Today, the Bees loom large in the National League pennant picture. At the Polo Grounds this afternoon they play a doubleheader with the league-leading Giants. Another twin bill is scheduled for tomorrow. As the locals have captured 10 of their 18 meetings with the New Yorkers this season, this series is a precautious one for Manager Bill Terry. Only a clean sweep probably would endanger the Giants' four-game lead over the Chicago Cubs, but in view of Boston's recent success touring the country, Terry places considerable stress on the necessity of bearing down in this Polo Grounds series.

If the Giants get past the Bees, the rest should be easy. Only the Phillies and Dodgers will remain on schedule, and these clubs have been push-overs for Terry of late. As the situation now stands, the Giants need six games—either in the form of their own victories, Chicago defeats, or a combination of both—to make the flag a mathematical certainty.

While on the subject of the Bees, one is reminded of the rumors circulating that suggest the installation of Bill McKechnie as pilot at Cleveland. Both Bill and President Bob Quinn of the B's deny any knowledge of such a move, but nevertheless the report is assuming loud proportions. It has the Boston fans worried.

Red Sox Final

The Red Sox say farewell to the Hub tomorrow for 1937, playing a doubleheader with the Philadelphia Athletics. Two games are also scheduled for today. There is much speculation as to just how many of the Sox players will be making their final appearance in one of Tom Yawkey's uniforms. It is no secret that several old faces will be missing when the 1938 campaign opens at Fenway Park.

The disappointing showing of the high-salaried Red Sox is emphasized by the fact that the Bees, with a club that at no time was mentioned as a flag threat, has won exactly the same number of games as their American League brothers. This morning each had 75 victories and stood fifth in their respective leagues. The Sox were only two games closer to the first division of the American, than the B's were to a similar berth in the National.

Encouraging in recent Fenway games, however, has been the play of the younger members of the Red Sox family. Bobby Doerr, at second base, and Fabian Gaffke, in left field, have shown improvement. Since reassuming his infield duties a week ago, Bobby has batted .333 and played a sparkling defensive game teamed with Manager Joe Cronin, the shortstop.

Diamond dust . . . The Rex Sox won yesterday's Fenway engagement from the champion Yankees, 7 to 2, on Jack Wilson's six-hit pitching . . . Foxx and Gaffke hit home runs . . . It was Jack's fifteenth victory . . . The Bees startled the majors yesterday by piling up 23 hits in beating the Phillies, 17 to 3 . . . Gilly English contributed five hits, Garms four and Mueller three . . . Cuccinello added a pair of homers, one with two on.

College Football Results

Arkansas 25, Oklahoma C. T. 0.
Akron 40, West Liberty 7
Alabama 41, Howard 6
Alfred 27, Hartwick 0
Amherst 20, Vermont 13
Augustana 13, Bethany 0.
Augustana (S. D.) 19, Hastings 13.
Baldwin Wallace 13, Kent State 0.
Baylor 39, Southwestern (Texas) 2.
Boston C. 35, Northeastern 2
Bowling Green 12, Hiram 0.
Bradley 53, Eureka 0
Brigham Young 7, Greeley T. 0
Brooklyn C. 12, Montclair T. 6
Brown 20, Connecticut State 0
Bucknell 21, Ursinus 0
California 30, St. Mary's 7
Calif. Aggies 13, S. F. State 7
Cape Girardeau T. 12, Hendrix 0.
Capital 12, Detroit Tech 0.
Carleton 12, Coe 6.
Carroll 19, Milwaukee T. 0.
Carson-Newman 41, West Car T. 0
Case 14, Lehigh 7
Catawba 7, Muhlenberg 6
Catholic 14, Canisius 6
Central (Mich.) T. 52, Assumption 6.
Cheney 12, Linfield 7.
Colby 6, Union 3.
Colgate 21, St. Lawrence 0
Concord St. 7, Kings 0.
Conway T. 26, Springfield T. 0.
Cornell 28, Penn State 19
Cornell C. 6, Monmouth 0.
Creighton 6, St. Benedict's 0.
Dartmouth 39, Bates 6
Davidson 21, Erskine 6.
DePauw 7, Manchester 0.
Dickinson 39, Army Med. 0
Dickinson T. 7, S. D. Mines 0
Doane 32, Regis 0
Drake 32, Washington 2.
Duke 28, Virginia P. I. 0.
Duquesne 33, Waynesburg 7
Earlham 7, Danville Tes. 7.
East. Ky. T. 7, Tenn. Tech 0.
Elon 34, Emory and Henry 0.
Fort Hays T. 21, Alva T. 6.
Franklin 32, Oakland City 0.
Geneva 0, Lock Haven T. 0
Georgetown 13, Alfred Holbrook 0.
Georgia Tech 60, Oglethorpe 0.
Hanover 13, Louisville 7.
Hobart 7, Upsala 0
Holy Cross 21, St. Anselm's 0
Idaho 7, Oregon State 6
Idaho (S. B.) 18, Gooding 0
Illinois 20, Ohio 6.
Illinois C. 13, Wabash 0.
Illinois N. 21, Indiana N. 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 6, Elmhurst 0.
Indiana 12, Centre 0.
Indiana T. 41, Clarion T. 0
Iowa State 14, Iowa S. T. 12.
Kansas 32, Freshmen 7.
Kansas Wes 20, Sterling 0.
Kirksville T. 13, Moberly J. C. 6.
Lawrence 21, Northwestern C. 0.
Lawrence Tech 6, Grand Rapids J. C. 0.
Louisiana State 19, Florida 0.
Loyola 32, California Tech 7
Loyola 19, Spring Hill 0
Maine 0, R. I. State 0
Manhattan 21, St. Bonaventure 12
Maryland 25, St. John's 0
Marquette 14, Ripon 0.
Marquette T. 20, Oakash T. 19.
Mass State 6, American Int. 6
Miami 27, Alma 0.
Michigan State 19, Wayne 0.
Minnesota 69, N. D. State 7.
Milligan 14, Bluefield 12.
Mississippi 12, Louisiana Tech 0.
Mississippi State 39, Delta T. 0.
Missouri 46, Freshmen 13
Missouri Mines 27, Illinois T. 0.
Montana 25, Whitman 0
Morehead C. 19, East Tenn. T. 0
Morningside 18, Sioux Falls 0.
Mount Union 18, Adrian 0.
Navy 45, W. & M. 0
New Hampshire 20, Lovell T. S. 0
New Mexico 14, New Mexico T. 0
Niagara 21, Notre Dame (B) 0
North Carolina 13, South Carolina 13
North Central 0, McKendree 0.
Northwestern 85, Freshmen 0.
N. Y. U. 37, Penn M. C. 6
Ohio Northern 6, Findlay 2.
Ohio State 14, Texas Christian 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 14, Wichita 8.
Oregon Normal 6, Pacific 0
Parsons 6, West. Ill. T. 0.
P. C. Smith 14, Alcorn 0.
Pittsburgh 50, Ohio Wesleyan 0
Platteville T. 13, Columbia (Ia.) 7.
Purdue 33, Butler 7.
Richmond 6, Randolph Macon 0.
River Falls T. 21, Mankato T. 0.
Roanoke 13, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Rockhurst 39, Wentworth 6.
Rose P. I. 14, Evansville 0.
Rutgers 9, Susquehanna 0
Santa Clara 13, Stanford 7
Santa Barbara 6, Occidental 0
Sewanee 40, Hiwasee 0.
Southern Methodist 14, N. Texas T. 3.
Shippensburg T. 37, Wilson T. 0
So. Calif. 40, Coll. Pacific 0
Southwestern 7, Baker 6.
Southwestern 32, Union 0
Springfield 7, East Stroudsburg T. 0
Springfield T. 12, Worthington J. C. 0
St. Joseph's 0, Panzer 0
St. Martin's 18, Pacific Lutheran 0.
St. Mary's 7, S. D. Marines 0
St. Norbert C. 7, Central Wis. T. 0.
St. Olaf 27, Stout Institute 0.
St. Viator 13, Jordan 7.
St. Vincent 26, Grenville 0.
Swift 21, Erskine 6
Temple 18, Virginia M. I. 7.
Tennessee 32, Wake Forest 0.
Texas 25, Texas Tech 12.
Tulane 7, Clemson 0.
Tulsa 19, Oklahoma 7.
Tusculum 0, Mars Hill 0.
Utah 19, Montana State 7
Valparaiso 21, St. Joseph 12
Vanderbilt 13, Kentucky 6.
Virginia 13, Hampden-Sydney 7.
Virginia State 20, Bluefield Institute 0
Washington 14, Iowa 0
Washington State 6, Gonzaga 0
Washington & Lee 20, Wofford 0.
Wesleyan 21, Coast Guard 0
Westchester T. 7, Slippery Rock 0.
Western Reserve 32, Cincinnati 6
Wheaton 7, Charleston T. 6
Whitewater 6, DeKalb 0
Williams 7, Middlebury 0
Wisconsin 32, S. D. State 0
West Virginia 14, W. Va. Wesleyan 0
Xavier 43, Transylvania 0.
Ypsilanti T. 13, Ball State T. 6

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

BELMONT, Mass.—Ralph Guldahl, Henry Picard, Harry Cooper and Byron Nelson enter seimfinals of $12,000 Belmont match play open tournament; Guldahl beats Johnny Revolta, 2 and 1, in quarterfinals, Picard downs Lawson Little, 6 and 4, Nelson whips Charles Lacey, 6 and 4, and Cooper trims Dick Metz, 6 and 5.

WASHINGTON — Notre Dame, owned by Ciell Perry of Detroit, wins president's cup speedboat race, feature of regatta, with victory in second heat and seconds in first and third heats; Count Theo Rossi's Italian entry, Alagi, sets record covering 15-mile course at average speed of 66.128 miles per hour in winning final heat.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham runs mile in 4m. 19.7s., to take feature event of Claremen's association games.

CHICAGO—Earl Kelly, Chicago, wins national senior road racing bicycle championship with 11 points scored by winning half mile event, and taking fourth in one-mile race.

TRENTON—Tuskeegee Institute wins women's national A. A. U. track championship, placing in 10 events to score 35 points; Claire Isicson, Brooklyn, and Margaret Bergman, Germany, each take two individual titles.

WESTBURY, N. Y. — Greentree beats Templeton, 10-6, to reach final of Monty Waterbury Cup polo tournament.

LONDON— Ragnhild Hveger, Denmark, breaks women's world record for 150 yards backstroke swim with time of 1:49 4-5.

Tennis Trail Leads To San Francisco

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Don Budge and Alice I. Marble, fresh from singles victories in the Pacific southwest tennis tournament here, turned today to San Francisco and the Pacific coast championships. The tourney will last through the next seven days.

Football Fun Really Begins This Week End

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—This is where the football fun really begins.

Last week's appetizer was fair enough, although it hit a modern low for excitement.

This week the entire college contingent, including the Big Ten as a whole, the Big Three, the Big Six, and all the rest, don their helmets for a campaign that may set up new records for attendance, gate receipts and thrills before it winds up in early December.

By sections, here are the week's headline attractions:

Middle West

Not even the crackling Big Ten duel between Ohio State and Purdue can take top billing away from the clash of Minnesota and Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb. The Cornhuskers may not be quite so formidable as a year ago but year in and year out, they are a handful for anybody, especially at Lincoln. Minnesota gave evidence of terrific power last week in burying North Dakota State under a 69-7 score.

Ohio State spilled Texas Christian, 14-0, last week while Purdue, led by the irrepressible Cecil Isbell, teased Butler for a 33-7 loss. Their collision at Columbus may play a vital part in the conference championship race.

Michigan opens against Michigan State, routine 19-0 victor over Wayne last week; Wisconsin, triumphant 32-0 over South Dakota State, plays Marquette, hard-pressed by little Ripon, 14-0. Illinois, impressive in a 20-6 victory over tough Ohio University, plays Depaul.

Northwestern opens against Iowa State, while Notre Dame's inaugural opponent, Drake, should give the Irish a good workout, especially if the Bulldogs' ace, Pug Manders, can break loose now and then.

Along with Iowa State and Nebraska, other Big Six schools face outside opposition. Missouri, possible conference champion, travels to Boulder to meet the University of Colorado; Oklahoma, beaten by Tulsa, 19-7, plays Rice of the Southwest Conference; Kansas State invades the East to tackle Gil Dobie's Boston College Eagles. Kansas plays Washburn.

Far West

Saturday's three major games in this sector provided few surprises although California revealed even greater power than had been suspected in trouncing St. Mary's 30-6. Washington, thanks to Fritz Waskowitz' passes, turned back Iowa, 14-0, and Santa Clara pushed over two touchdowns in as many minutes of the fourth quarter to whip Stanford, 13-7.

This week Washington invades Los Angeles to face Southern California's Trojans, 40-0 conquerors of College of Pacific. Stanford meets Oregon, crushed 26-12 by U. C. L. A. and California plays Oregon State, nosed out in a major surprise by Idaho, 7-6. Idaho's next rival is Washington State, held to a scoreless draw by Gonzaga.

South

Tulane will have to show more power than it did against Clemson if the Green wave is to turn back Auburn's plainsmen in the big Southeastern conference engagement of the week. Alabama plays improved Sewanee in the other. Vanderbilt, paced by sophomore Bert Marshall, tripped Kentucky in its conference inaugural and now meets Chicago.

Louisiana State, 19-0 victor over Florida, plays Dana Bible's Texas Longhorns who looked strong in a 25-12 triumph over Texas Tech. Tennessee's Vols, who ran up a 32-0 count on Wake Forest, should have little trouble with Virginia Poly, whipped 25-0 by Duke.

Duke, the team to beat for the Southern Conference title, plays Davidson in a conference tilt while North Carolina, held to a surprising 13-13 tie by South Carolina, meets North Carolina State. The Washington and Lee-Richmond and Virginia Military-William and Mary games complete the conference slate. South Carolina plays Georgia of the neighboring southeastern group.

Southwest

Arkansas's Razorbacks begin their conference title defense against Texas Christian which will be hoping for a drier field than the Horned Frogs had at Columbus. Dave O'Brien's passing was ineffective against Ohio State, largely because of the rain.

Southern Methodist, which had to rally to beat Denton Teachers, 14-3, plays Centenary next. Baylor tackles Oklahoma City, swamped, 38-0, by Centenary.

Rocky Mountain

Utah and Brigham Young, victors in their first games last week, clash at Salt Lake. Utah State and Montana State, Colorado College and Western State, and Colorado State and Colorado Mines are the other conference pairings.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thigpen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The football season opened with unusual eclat over the week end, with almost half of the outstanding teams of the East in action, and several of them against strong opponents, with close scores resulting. The balance of the crowd will play their first games the coming week end, and were either busy with informal games or practice.

The most important game on Saturday brought Cornell, of the Ivy group, against Pennsylvania State College, and this developed into the closest kind of a struggle, with Cornell, on its home gridiron, managing to nose out the visitors by the margin of a touchdown and goal, made in the last minute of play, after a pair of touchdowns by Penn State had tied the score earlier in the fourth quarter. Cornell, with a far more powerful line, had been out-smarted by the Penn Staters, whose aerial play worked well, giving them the initial touchdown, as well as another pair in the final quarter, for a total score of 19, but the Ithacans also utilized the aerial route well, though most of their drives were by straight football, as their 23 first downs indicate. The final drive came from Cornell's 35-yard line, and was interrupted several times by the vigorous defense of the defenders, until a final combination of Whit Baker and George Peck, the best of an only fair group of Cornell backs, the former throwing and Peck receiving a series of passes, finally drove the ball over for the final score.

Dartmouth Beats Bates

Dartmouth and the Naval Academy, the other members of the Ivy group to play, each had an easy victory, with their well-drilled elevens showing enough power to insure prominence in the harder battles to come for each. The Hanover eleven took on Bates, for the first time, and scored six touchdowns to none for the visitors. Earl Blaik, the former Army assistant, made a good start, though his second team, mostly composed of sophomores, with Bill Hutchinson as its star back, really outshone the starting lineup, though this also displayed fair defense. Straight football by Dartmouth was at a discount, but McLeod and especially Hutchinson were adept in making use of the breaks of the game, and intercepted passes and long runbacks were accountable for most of the Dartmouth scores. Blaik had three complete teams on the field, sending them in mostly as units, while Bates also relied on mass changes.

Navy, with a new head-coach, did the best work it has ever accomplished against William and Mary, the perennial first-game opponent of the midshipmen, winning by seven touchdowns. Lieut. Henry Hardwick, the new coach, has one of the smoothest and most effective elevens that the Annapolis institution has ever turned out, with plenty of versatility, a fine group of backs and a good first line. The only weakness developed by the game was the second string of linesmen, and this will doubtless be improved before the more difficult section of the schedule arrives.

The new tactics, including plenty of forward and lateral passing, some of it very unusual, proved effective, with Alan McFarland, the new candidate for the shoes of Schmidt, who did most of the kicking for Navy last year, proving even more effective than his predecessor and also a fine running back.

Ingram Continues

Bill Ingram continued his brilliant career where he left off last season, as a runner and passer, and was the main part of the aerial side of the game. One of the scoring plays involved a wide lateral clear across the scrimmage line, which Ingram tossed after running to one side, to Powell, on the other, when the speedy end ran over the goal line standing up. Even the second and third-string backs scored, though mostly used late in the game, when William and Mary had weakened under the battering administered in the third quarter, when four touchdowns went over for the Midshipmen.

Pittsburgh, the favorite for leading eastern honors, had matters pretty much its own way as it opened the season on its home gridiron, high over the houses of the steel metropolis. Ohio Wesleyan, its opponent, had nine touchdowns scored against it, with at least a pair in every quarter. Even the third and fourth-string players on Pittsburgh, which used every one of its 56 men in uniform, were able to sweep through for gains and touchdowns, and one of them, Richard Cassiano, who won the award as a freshman last year, for the best athlete to maintain high scholastic standing, with top ranking in every one of his studies, scored four touchdowns and made a pass that resulted in another.

Games Go About as Expected

Most of the other games went about as expected, with the favorites coming through, though several of the underdogs managed to furnish some opposition, and make scores. Maine and Rhode Island State fought a scoreless tie, Amherst beat Vermont four touchdowns to two, Northeastern scored a safety on Boston College, while in the local arena, New York University yielded a touchdown to Pennsylvania Military College, when its third-line backs interfered with a forward passer, and the latter received the ball on the Purple's one-yard line late in the game, after New York University, with George Savarese, Edward Williams, and a promising sophomore, Edward Boell, as spearpoints, had piled up six touchdowns.

Manhattan was able to come through victorious, in spite of a lead obtained by St. Bonaventure, 21 to 12. Brown beat Connecticut State, Holy Cross was victor over St. Anselm, and Colgate scored over St. Lawrence, each by three touchdowns to none, while Rutgers against Susquehanna, Hobart against Upsala, and Springfield against East Stroudsburg, failed to reach double figures.

On the showing, Pittsburgh and Navy may be counted as the outstanding teams of the East so far, with the former possessing greater man power while the Midshipmen excel in smoothness. Cornell and New York University seem to lack the required strength to bring them into the upper ranks of the elevens.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Marshall Goldberg and Dick Cassiano, Pitt—Goldberg intercepted Ohio Wesleyan pass on first play and ran 55 yards to score; Cassiano made four touchdowns and passed for fifth.

Phil Daugherty, Santa Clara—Recovered blocked kick for first touchdown and played fine all-around game in 13-7 victory over Stanford.

Cheek Duncan, Tennessee—Ran 25 and 65 yards to score in 32-0 victory over Wake Forest.

Corby Davis, Indiana—Made both touchdowns in 12-0 triumph over Centre.

Beefus Bryan, Texas—His line plunging and passing figured importantly in 25-12 decision over Texas Tech.

Whit Baker and George Peck, Cornell—Their passes in closing minutes defeated Penn State 26-19.

Alex Schoenbaum, Ohio State—Played brilliant defensive game against Texas Christian.

Fritz Waskowitz, Washington—His passes produced both touchdowns in 14-0 victory over Iowa.

Young Bussey, Louisiana State—Passed and ran well, scoring twice, as L. S. U. beat Florida 19-0.

Perry Thomas, California—Sprinted 85 yards after intercepting St. Mary's pass to score.

Andy Uram, Minnesota—Made runs of 28, 35, 52 and 70 yards, last two for touchdowns, in rout of North Dakota State.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	54	.622
Chicago	87	60	.592
St. Louis	80	68	.541
Pittsburgh	79	68	.537
Boston	75	71	.514
Brooklyn	61	86	.415
Philadelphia	58	88	.397
Cincinnati	56	90	.384

Results Sept. 25

New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, postponed.

Results Sept. 26

New York 4, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 17, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	47	.676
Detroit	85	62	.578
Chicago	82	64	.562
Cleveland	78	68	.534
Boston	75	68	.524
Washington	70	74	.486
Philadelphia	48	94	.338
St. Louis	44	103	.299

Results Sept. 25

New York 5, Boston 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit at Cleveland, postponed.

Results Sept. 26

Boston 7, New York 2.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 7 (11 innings, tie).
Cleveland 9, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.

American Association Playoff (Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	3	2	.600
Milwaukee	2	3	.400

Result Sept. 25

Columbus 2, Milwaukee 0.

Result Sept. 26

Milwaukee 6, Columbus 5.

American League Soccer

At Boston: Ludlows 1, Boston Celtics 1 (tie).

Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

The Giants, by whipping the Dodgers yesterday, put themselves in a position where they can clinch the National League pennant with any combination which makes up a total of six victories for themselves, or six defeats for the Cubs.

Since the Cubs gained only an even break with the Cardinals, the Giants boosted their lead to four full games, six on the all-important "losing side" of the standings.

The Cubs, with only seven games to play have only one hope—that they win all their remaining games and the Giants lose six or more of the 11 they still have left.

Here's the present setup:

Club	Won	Lost	Games Behind	To Play
Giants	89	54	—	11
Cubs	81	66	6	7

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoppity-Pops and the Gipsy Girl

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Once a year, when summer was at its height, the Fair came to the village.

The caravans arrived when all the people were fast asleep, and camped in the large open field behind the church, and as soon as it was light, up went the switchbacks and merry-go-rounds and swings and side shows, so that by the time the clock struck ten everything was ready.

Hoppity-Pops and Teddie the Thatcher's son had arranged to go to the Fair together and had been saving up for it for a long time. It wasn't easy for Hoppity-Pops to save because she and her mother had very little money; and it wasn't easy for Teddie to save because, as soon as he found himself with a penny, there was sure to be something he wanted to buy. All the same, they managed to collect sixpence between them.

"What shall we do with it?" Teddie asked. "The switchback is twopence, and the swings are a penny."

"But if we go on the switchback we can't go on the merry-go-round," said Hoppity-Pops. "I love the merry-go-round!"

"So do I," agreed Teddie. "Let's go on it first. I'll ride on a cockerel!"

"I'll ride on an ostrich," said Hoppity-Pops. "Come along, it's nearly ten!"

On the Way to the Fair

They ran down the road together. The field behind the church was alive with flags, fluttering in the sunshine, and caravans painted in bright yellows and reds, and merry-go-rounds with snorting wooden horses, and long-legged ostriches, and high-stepping cockerels.

There was a fine switchback stretching from one hedge to the other; and swing-boats hanging neatly in rows; and side shows with coconuts resting temptingly in wooden cups of sawdust all ready to be knocked off. It was an exciting Fair.

Close to the entrance was a large caravan, grander than the others, with polished brass hand-rails, and lace curtains at the tiny windows. Standing by the front steps was a dark-skinned man wearing a bright spotted muffler and a flower in his buttonhole. He was talking to a little girl, and the little girl was crying.

"It's no use carrying on that way," the man was saying. "If she's gone, she's gone—that's all."

"She was my Sally," said the little girl.

"I know she was your Sally, but it don't make no difference. We'll have to fix up a new one."

"But I made her bonnet for her," said the little girl. "And I painted her face."

"Well, she's gone now," said the man again, and moved away.

Hoppity-Pops looked at the little girl. She had pulled up her striped cotton frock to dry her eyes. Her thin little arms were very dark, and her hair was as black as coal.

"What's the matter?" asked Hoppity-Pops.

The gipsy girl looked up.

"My Sally's gone," she said again.

"What is it? Your Sally, I mean?" asked Hoppity-Pops.

"Don't you know?" said the gipsy girl. "Don't you know what an Old Aunt Sally is?"

"I do," said Teddie. "It's a big wooden sort of doll you shy at for coconuts."

"They put her in the back with the sticks," said the gipsy girl, "and tied a rope round her, but the rope broke, and she's gone."

The tears began to trickle down her face again.

Teddie Has an Idea

People were crowding through the entrance. Two of the merry-go-rounds were playing very loudly. Showmen were shouting on all sides.

"I say," said Teddie, pulling Hoppity-Pops' sleeve, "I think I know where her Sally is!"

He went out of the field and Hoppity-Pops followed him.

"It's in the yard behind the Butcher's shop," he said. "I saw Bob and Bill shying at something when we passed just now. They must have picked it up somewhere."

Hoppity-Pops didn't like the Butcher's yard. She didn't like Bob and Bill, the Butcher's sons, either. They were big, rough boys who spoke rudely.

"Perhaps it wasn't a Sally at all," she said.

"Perhaps it wasn't," said Teddie, looking back at the Fair.

They stood still for a moment listening to the music and shouts. Then Hoppity-Pops gave a deep sigh.

"I suppose we'd better find out for sure," she said slowly.

So together they went back past the church and up the High Street to the Butcher's shop.

They could hear Bob and Bill shouting at each other at the back. They always seemed to be angry even when they were playing.

Something beat very fast beneath Hoppity-Pops' frock as they made their way up the passage by the side of the shop and looked into the yard.

There, standing against the wall, was a fine Aunt Sally, with brightly painted cheeks and a white, frilled bonnet, and a short stick of broken clay stuck in her mouth. And there stood Bob and Bill shying tennis balls at the stick, trying to knock it out and quarreling all the time.

It took a lot of courage to open the yard gate and go in.

"Hallo!" said Bob. "What do you want?" He looked very big and red.

"I want the Sally, please," said Hoppity-Pops.

"Oh, do you!" shouted Bill. "Well you can't have it, It's ours."

"It belongs to the gipsy girl at the Fair," said Hoppity-Pops, trying to be very brave.

"Finding's keeping," said Bob, "and we found it," and he began shying balls again, very hard, at the stick in the Sally's mouth.

Suddenly Hoppity-Pops thought of the six pennies—her own and Teddie's—tied up in her handkerchief, the pennies they had saved for the Fair. She didn't know what Teddie would say if she gave them to Bob in exchange for the Sally. It would mean no merry-go-rounds or swings for either of them, but something must be done.

A Fair Trade

She untied her handkerchief and held out the pennies.

"Here you are," she said.

"Is that for the Sally?" asked Bob.

Hoppity-Pops nodded. "It's all I've got," she said.

"Go on, give it to her," said Bill. "I'm tired of shying balls, anyhow."

So Bob took the pennies and Hoppity-Pops took the Sally.

The Sally was made of a long, heavy piece of stick, and her head, which was fixed onto the top, was a solid piece of wood and heavy, too. It was all Hoppity-Pops could do to manage her.

Slowly and carefully she walked down the passage into the street with Teddie by her side, and the people stared and laughed.

"What in the wide world have you got there, Hoppity-Pops?" they asked, and seemed very amused to see her carrying such a queer, big doll.

They passed the church at last and came to the field, and there, just where they had left her by the big caravan, was the gipsy girl.

She saw them at once and ran forward.

"It's my Sally!" she cried.

At the same moment the dark man with the bright muffler and the flower in his button-hole came up.

"Well, if Sally's not come back!" he said. "We was just starting to make a new one, but this will save us a deal of bother. Was she on the road?"

Hoppity-Pops shook her head. She didn't want to say anything about Bob and Bill.

"Are you going to have a ride on the merry-go-rounds?" said the man.

Again Hoppity-Pops shook her head.

"Oh, yes you are," said the man in a cheery voice. "I'm the boss here and I'll see as you both have as many rides as you want, and it won't cost you nothing neither!"

So that was how Hoppity-Pops and Teddie spent the rest of the morning riding on the merry-go-rounds and swinging in the swing-boats and flying up and down on the switchback. And when the time came to say good-by, the dark man shook them by the hand and gave them each a coconut to take home.

Going to Bed Rhyme

And when I go to bed at night
The candles shine about me bright.

My little shadow jumps to bed
And lays his head beside my head,

And all the pictures round me say
"Sleep, Shadow, and let *her* sleep till day."

CATHERINE AND ELIZABETH BESTON

Drawn by Katharine R. Barnard for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building the Rick

All in the morning-dark I lay
And heard the men bring in the hay.
The stable gates were open wide;
"Crunch," pressed the carts from side to side;
"Click," went the horses, careful feet,
I heard them jingle—in my bed.

When through the window came the light,
O, was not there a lovely sight!
Like heavy waves upon the sea,
The hay lay thick as thick could be.
The stable yard was full of hay,
While over the cow-house crept the day.

The dogs did in their barrels stand
Like mariners upon the strand,
While Ned and all the men about
Built up the rick with many a shout.
And I stood there and shouted too—
For that was all they let me do.

A. J. S.

Pointer Leaves His Perch

Pointer was cross. The hot sun beat down upon his perch on the stable roof, and made him very warm as he twisted first one way, then another, as the wind blew him. For Pointer was a weather-vane.

"It is very silly to stand here year after year," said he to himself. "What difference does it make to anyone whether the wind is east or west. How I should like to be like other dogs. How I should like a change. Same old sky, same old lake, same old trees. Ugh!"

Just then the wind began to blow harder. Soon it became a gale. It whisked people's hats from their heads. It blew branches from the trees. It sent clouds of dust scurrying down the street. It shook the cupola on which Pointer was standing.

"Whew!" he gasped. "This is really too much. I doubt if I can hang on much longer."

At that moment along came a stronger gust of wind and Pointer felt himself falling. Down, down he went until at last he landed on the ground, with his back against the wall of the stable.

"I might have chosen a better means of getting down," he said. "However, here I am, and now, at last, I can see something of the world."

Seeing the World

But, oh dear, when he tried to move his legs were very stiff indeed. They would not go at all. When he tried to look up, his head would not move. Pointer felt very sad.

"I may loosen up a bit after a while," he thought.

But all that day he stood there, and the next, and the next. He could see nothing but the wall in front of him. Once a fly lit on his nose. It tickled but he could not brush it off. A dog brought a nice, juicy bone and ate it under Pointer's very nose. What a delicious smell!

"If I could only move!" thought Pointer regretfully.

One afternoon some children ran through the yard, but they did not see him. No one came near him. He was quite cold at times, for the sunshine did not reach his hiding place. He was lonely.

"Strange no one misses me," thought Pointer. "But it's just as I thought. No one cares which way the wind blows."

Hour after hour he stood and stared at that bit of wall. He could not even close his eyes.

"This is really very tiresome," he thought. "Oh, if only I could see my sky and my lake again!" Just then Pointer heard voices. Nancy and her mother were planning a picnic.

Picnic Weather

"It will be fun," said mother, "if it doesn't rain. Go and ask Pointer which way the wind is blowing."

"Aha," thought Pointer, "now I shall be missed."

And sure enough.

"Mother, mother," shrieked Nancy, "Pointer is gone!"

And then began a running about and a searching, and finally Nancy cried, "Here he is, mother, here behind the stable!"

"We will get John to climb up and put him back in place," said mother.

Soon Pointer found himself being carried up, higher and higher. He saw a bit of sky—then more sky. Pointer was so happy that he would have wagged his tail if it had not been so stiff. At last he was back on his dear, familiar perch again. He felt the warm sun on his back.

"Now I can see my lake again," he said, and turned to look at it.

"The wind is west," said Nancy. "Isn't it nice to have Pointer back again! Well, it was a nice change for him."

"Change!" sniffed Pointer. "There's no place like home."

Early Morning Sunshine

One morning the sun woke me up very early, so I got up to see what he was doing to the fields and lake. The dew on the grass looked just like diamonds, as the sun rose higher and higher and sent its beams everywhere. The water on the lake sparkled and shone just as if it were having a lovely time. Then I thought, I am glad you woke me, Mr. Sun; now I will enjoy everything, too.

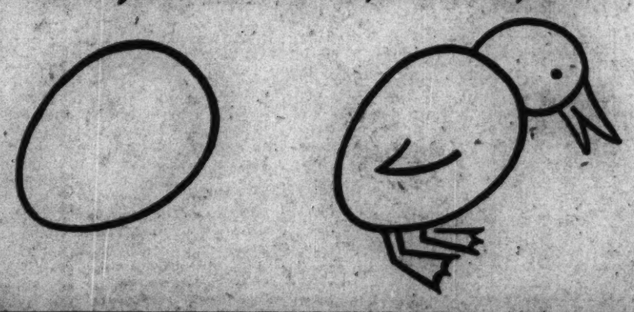
I gazed across the fields of high grass, and there was the nicest young deer I ever saw. She was coming up from the lake, where she had been for a drink of nice cool water. She would nibble a few blades of grass, then look around to see if any hunters or dogs were near, then nibble again. Just then Aunt Aggie shook a rug out of the door, which frightened the deer, and with a few leaps and bounds, she was safe in the woods.

A. J. S.

Drawing Rhymes by Mabel Livingstone

The Duckling

Draw an egg, then pause and see
Where the duckling's head should be,
Then a tiny eye must show
And the wings begin to grow
Only add two little feet,
And your drawing is complete.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Take Your Choice of Books

Book Notes

How would you like to spend a day moving about on the bottom of the blue-green ocean off the coast of Bermuda among the creatures who live there? "Sea-Horse Adventure," by Else Bostelmann and Irmengarde Eberle, will take you on a delightful excursion to these strange scenes. It is a tale of a little sea-horse who was very curious about the great ocean in which he found himself when his father turned him and his brothers and sisters loose among the eel grass stems.

After a while he hooked his tail around a pipe fish and got a free ride for a long way until a sea anemone scared him by reaching a long arm toward him. Then he uncurled his tail from the pipe fish and drifted down to some seaweed where he hid for a time.

The gardens and castles built by tiny coral animals the little sea-horse saw as he drifted about in the water. And then he came on a parade of beautiful fish—brilliantly colored puttering fish, soldier fish of bright red and shining silver, a grunt striped in gold and blue, a school of sergeant majors and a huge grouper that changed its color, while the sea-horse watched, from a greenish hue with darker spots and stripes to a coat brightly spotted with red like the group of anemones clinging to the wall beside him.

This is a beautiful book, with illustrations of undersea scenes in color on the lower half of every page, that tell pictorially the story of the little sea-horse's adventures related in the half pages of letterpress above.

The material was gathered by Mrs. Bostelmann on four oceanographic expeditions of the New York Zoological Society under the direction of Dr. William Beebe. The illustrations are the result of observations made by her from a diving helmet; many being based on paintings actually made on the ocean floor off Bermuda.

* * *

Noodle was one of those dogs that are very long from front to back and very short from top to bottom. This shape of his made it hard for him to dig for bones because the dirt he kicked up with his front paws would hit him in the tummy. So Noodle often wished he were some other size and shape.

But when he found a wish-bone and the dog fairy appeared and offered to grant his wish it was rather upsetting, because he hadn't picked the size and shape he wished to be. So the dog fairy said she would give him until that afternoon to choose.

How Noodle made his choice and what he said to the dog fairy when she came back, you must read the story to find out. This is an amusing book with many funny pictures in color.

* * *

There is a beautiful book about a little boy who wanted to build a house to keep him cool in the summer, warm in the winter, dry when it rained and to keep him from being blown away when the wind was high. "The Little Boy and His House," by Stephen Bone and Mary Adshead, is an attractive book with illustrations on almost every page, and many of them in colors.

Our English reviewer mentioned the book in this column when it was published in London several months ago. But the American edition is such a lovely one that we just had to tell you about it again.

* * *

A charming collection of poems old and new is "Here We Come a'Piping," chosen by Rose Fyleman. The book is just the right size for small hands and not too heavy to rest on a pair of knees that simply won't keep from wobbling under the pressure of anything weighty. It has a bright colored jacket and there are lovely illustrations for almost every one of the poems.

You will find many of your old favorites, including "Oh Dear! What Can the Matter Be?" "Lauk A Mercy," and "London Bridge," besides a good many new ones which you will take for your own at once, such as "Tinker, Tinker," by Miss Fyleman herself; "The Cupboard," by Walter de la Mare, and "If I Were a Pig," by Elizabeth Fleming.

* * *

"The Streamline Train Book," by William Clayton Pryor and Helen Sloman Pryor, tells the story of a ride Ted had on a streamliner that passed a hill near his house every day. Ted liked to climb the hill to watch for the train, so when he got an invitation to ride on it with the engineer he was so excited "Oh, boy!" was all he could say.

On every right hand page is a full page photograph, and the pictures show many views of the outside and inside of streamliners.

* * *

"Happy Days in Holland," by Ella H. Hay, is a pleasant little book about a vacation which Jane, John and Little Sister spent in The Netherlands. First there was the fun of helping mother and father get ready for the voyage across the Atlantic, then the landing in Rotterdam, trips through the canals and bulb fields, and a visit with their cousins on a farm.

One day Uncle Fritz invited them to take an airplane ride. "It is the best way I know of giving you a picture of all Holland at the same time," he said. They flew first over the Zulder Zee, and while they were waiting for the airplane Uncle Fritz told them the story of that stretch of water. They found out that its name meant "Southern Sea." Uncle Fritz told them about it gladly, for, he said, "No one can understand the Netherlands or the Dutch people without knowing something about the Zulder Zee."

This is a very interesting little book, illustrated with many photographs.

* * *

Here is a piece of good news: the books about Babar, the little elephant, who went to live in a town and was crowned king of the elephants when he returned to the forest, have now been published in a popular edition at $1 each. This is just one third of their former price.

In these new books, which are a handy size, you will find the same lovely pictures with all their brilliant colors and amusing episodes. Here you will meet again, not only Babar, but Arthur and Celeste, the whale who rescued them after their balloon landed on an island in the ocean, Zephir, the little monkey, and all their other friends.

* * *

"The Little Sail Boat," by Lois Lenski, is an attractive picture book about Mr. Small and his dog who went out sailing in a small boat and ran into a storm. E. C.

* * *

It was a happy day for Tommy, the little Bunny, when he became acquainted with kind Mr. Badger, for it was in Badger Hall that the wonderful Christmas party was held. Tommy had lost his way in the wood; night had fallen, a heavy snow-storm had covered all the paths, and he was a tired, wet and frightened little bunny when at last he saw a light in a house and managed to reach it and pull the bell.

That was how he first met kind Mr. Badger. After that he went to visit him every Saturday morning as soon as he had washed up the breakfast dishes for his mother and done the shopping. Then, one day, Mr. Badger said, "What about a party on Christmas Eve?" And because Tommy was such a useful little chap he was invited to stay in Badger Hall and help with the preparations.

Never was there such a party! All the woodland animals came in Mr. Dog's big motor bus; the table was heaped with good things, and there was a lovely Christmas Tree laden with toys for everyone.

Mrs. Alice Goldie-Scot, the author, knows that small boys and girls like little books that are easy to hold and that have plenty of colored pictures, and she has seen to it that "The Animals' Christmas Party" is just the right size, with delightful illustrations by Angusine MacGregor. D. A. L.

Sea-Horse Adventure, by Else Bostelmann and Irmengarde Eberle. Illustrated in colors by Mrs. Bostelmann. New York: Holiday House. $2.

Noodle, by Munro Leaf. Illustrated in color by Ludwig Bemelmans. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Little Boy and His House, by Stephen Bone and Mary Adshead. Illustrated in colors. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $2.

Here We Come a'Piping, by Rose Fyleman. Illustrated by Irene Mountfort. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

The Streamline Train Book, by William Clayton Pryor and Helen Sloman Pryor. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $1.

Happy Days in Holland, by Ella H. Hay. Illustrated with photographs. Chicago: Beckley-Cardy Co. $.70.

The Story of Babar, the little elephant, by Jean de Brunhoff. Illustrated in colors. New York: Random House. $1.

The Travels of Babar, by Jean de Brunhoff. Illustrated in colors. New York: Random House. $1.

Babar the King, by Jean de Brunhoff. Illustrated in colors. New York: Random House. $1.

A. B. C. of Babar, by Jean de Brunhoff. Illustrated in colors. New York: Random House. $1.

The Little Sail Boat, by Lois Lenski. Illustrated by the author. New York: Oxford University Press. $.75.

The Animals' Christmas Party, by Alice Goldie-Scot. Poole: The Wessex Press. 2/-net.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Mountain Village in Sardinia

ON A mountain spur below the naked peaks of Gennargentu lies the village, a cluster of rough-hewn huts of stone, huddled on the slopes, seeming to have sprung up around the white church from the sun-baked earth itself. The neighboring hills, rolling away into solitude, are barren of shade, with tiny patches of cultivation here and there, with dust-laden olive trees and fig trees heavy with fruit. Below this lonely hamlet, oxen stoop patiently to drink the brackish water of a muddy pool, their hoofs deep in the marsh and swamp of a dried-up river-bed. From the campanile, there is a limitless view of the plains, stretching away into an infinity of scrub, cork trees, and prickly pear, with the hot air shimmering and dancing above the arid, brown land.

* * *

THE PEOPLE OF the village, fighting an unending battle for a hazardous livelihood, live with a careless disregard of the hours, yet mindful always of the seasons and the yield of the stubborn soil. In the morning the men-folk leave for the olive fields. While the church clock chimes the morning hours, the women's toil-worn hands are never idle. Seated in the semi-darkness of their stone huts, with the strong sunlight filtering in through the open door, they are busy at their primitive looms, weaving saddle-bags in strange traditional patterns. In the courtyard of a farmhouse, they squat cross-legged under the doubtful shade of the vines, a little company of them, their active fingers separating wheat from chaff, or turning a distaff with lightning dexterity. In a far corner, overshadowed by a wooden roof, an old woman is stuffing a mattress with sheep's wool, her grandchild rolling about happily in the dust at her feet.

Further down the narrow street, a housewife is baking bread. In her darkened kitchen, she kneads the dough into flat shapes, like small cartwheels; these shapes she thrusts into deep holes cut in a stone oven. In the windowless room, the crackling wood fire is a glowing light, and a sudden dart of flame reflects the shining brightness of the copper pans hanging on the wall.

* * *

DOWN EVERY WINDING lane, which twists and turns in a maze of mud, stones, and ruts through the village, there is a continuous hum of life. A soft tread of bare feet; a faint swish of billowing skirts; an echo of voices in the byways; a procession of empty pitchers balanced on dark, shawled heads; the women are going to the well. It is a strange motley procession of pitchers, for there are zinc pails among the crowd, and earthenware pots of Roman shape, brown in color, and large wash-basins piled high with soiled linen.

A child runs on ahead, crying, *"Acqua, acqua!"* (water). She is a solemn child about ten years old, dressed in a flowing, tattered robe, which trails in the dust and clings disconcertingly about her bare feet. To everyone who stops her, she gravely hands a tin mug, replenished constantly from her cork bucket. Nobody pays her for the drink of water, and she moves on down the narrow lane, her bucket balanced on her head, the tin mug in her hand. *"Acqua, acqua,"*—the sound is high-pitched, and of a wailing sadness, like the minor cadence of an eastern chant. At length she follows the long line of pitchers to the well, where she lingers, gazing incuriously at the women washing clothes, opening her dark eyes in grave bewilderment as she listens to their chatter.

It is not until the church clock booms out twelve strokes that the village world ceases to be busy in the home, in the yard, and in the street. Then there floats out on the stifling midday air, the appetizing smell of *pasta* (macaroni), and from the open window of the *trattoria* comes the succulent aroma of grilled *mouflon*. For the poor there is always *polenta*, a dish prepared from maize and a dish of the national cheese made from ewe's milk. On every table is a dish of fruit piled high with watermelon, peaches, pomegranates, and green figs.

By the time the meal is over, the sun is at its fiercest height; the village settles down to siesta. There is a hush brooding over the twisting lanes, an air of somnolence falls on the stone houses. On the slopes above the village, men lie among the stubble. Only the church clock records the hours of sleep. Its high-pitched clang-clang echoing through the deep, unearthly stillness.

Four o'clock, and the village is active once more, working with a will until the brief twilight creeps over the peaks of Gennargentu. Ox-carts begin to rumble homewards, the carters encouraging their beasts with a melancholy song. A woman, who has been working in the orchard, returns with a flat basket filled with nuts balanced on her head, her baby in her arms. Now the men are gathering at the *trattoria*, the murmur of the well, and the tall forms on the harvest and the chatter of the vine.

* * *

SUNSET: THE TWILIGHT fades; night has come. The milky way lies like a transparent veil across the deep southern sky. The village sleeps behind locked doors; only the village clock recounts the hours which fall between rest and work.

J. B. T.

Written to Be Read

THE fact that a book is famous is enough to scare off some people who, if they had the courage to open the pages, would find there delight and profit. We make the mistake of fearing that the immortal things of art must be approached through special studies and disciplines, and we comfort ourselves on the principle of sour grapes, by deciding that even if we were prepared to read the classics, we should find them dull. But one explanation of any long fame is that it was deserved, and the men who wrote these books would have been horrified if they had known that you and I might think of them only as matter for school and college courses. They wrote to be read by the general public, and they assumed in their readers an experience of life and an interest in human nature, nothing more. I shall try to speak of those aspects of books which make them immortal, or as we say, which keep them alive. What is called literary scholarship—a misleading phrase—we shall leave to the historians. . . .

But we have got into the habit of calling "literary scholarship" the knowledge of purely historical material, which surrounds a book as it surrounds anything else that occurs in time and place. No one in his senses would say that history is unimportant or uninteresting. But our studies in literature are usually arranged on the assumption that a knowledge of the history of a book will somehow introduce us to it, will help us to understand and to love it. That assumption, I believe, is false. . . . A book which of itself says nothing to us, is doomed, and no amount of historical knowledge can rescue it. . . . Of course we'd be glad to know about Milton, or Byron, or Keats, as men. But all we can know about them as authors, is in their works. So distinct is the biography of a writer from his books, that Dr. Johnson survives in the biography alone. It's the greatest biography in English, by general consent, yet I never met any one who was inspired by it to read what Johnson wrote.—From "The Delight of Great Books," by JOHN ERSKINE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The C. S. M.

EGYPTO-ARABIC WOODEN DOOR PANEL

THE Mohammedans possessed a fine gift for carving wood. There exist beautiful examples of domestic and religious wood carving. The Fatimid period, in which this door panel was carved, is noteworthy for excellence of execution in wood.

This eleventh-century panel has an interesting symmetrical design, consisting of traceries which culminate in two horses' heads. The pattern is composed in the elaborate, flowing scrolls of the arabesque. The arabesque is the most common motive of Eastern art, and it reached a rich development in this Fatimid period. We have seen the arabesque motive used for various purposes, for it lends itself to an animated surface decoration, either geometrically or in approximation to spiral motives in flower or leaf forms in nature. M. S. Dimand of the department of decorative arts in the Metropolitan Museum has written: "The arabesque is an ornament composed of gracefully curving scrolls, crossed or interlaced, and bearing stylized motives suggesting a leaf or a flower."

The scroll has, of course, been used by the provincial as well as the cosmopolitan artist. We know it well in the Ionic capital. We have seen it in primitive vase decorations; the Romans carved elaborate foliated scrolls in architectural ornament, and we can recall the scroll applied with sophistication to drapery by late Greek sculptors and late Renaissance painters. The scroll even became a basis of composition with the Venetian artists who subtly disposed their lights and shadows in its path. The scroll appears and reappears among theorizing and spontaneous artists, for it is one of those universal motives notable for dynamics. O. A.

Pepys' Part in the Restoration

HIS relations with Montagu were unfailingly happy. Pepys knew his place exactly, and the General was able to extend to him frequent personal civilities without endangering discipline. And so the young secretary was often at his Lordship's table, and when he heard likely scraps of conversation was discreet enough not to offer uninvited opinions, and the conversation became more likely day by day. What was going to happen he still did not know, but he began to suspect that it was something remarkable. . . .

On Mayday Pepys heard that the King's flag had been put up on a maypole by the people of Deal, and the next day news came from London that the city had declared its allegiance to a monarchy, and that Charles's proposals for a settlement had been read to the House, which thereupon voted fifty thousand pounds for the King's immediate needs. Pepys knew now that the Restoration was in sight, but he still did not know what he himself might see of it. Nor did he know that one of the secret missives received by the General had been from Charles Stuart. . . . As secretary he had been called upon to take down the reply that had gone off in one of the mysterious boats: "The gracious reception your Majesty hath vouchsafed to give the humble tender of my Loyaltye unto you, procedes from the same fountaine," and so on, concluding, "My life and fortune shall ever be devoted to your service." On the next day, May 3d, Montagu showed Pepys the King's declaration and his letters addressed to the Generals at Land and Sea. These were to be communicated to the Fleet, and all the commanders were assembled on board the *Naseby* for the purpose; Pepys, to his immense satisfaction, was ordered to read the documents aloud. This done, the ceremony was repeated on the quarter-deck, and as Pepys came to an end, "the seamen did all of them cry out, 'God bless King Charles,' with the greatest joy imaginable." Then the young secretary, in a pardonable flush of excitement, was taken with his documents to the other ships, "quite through the fleet. Which was a very brave sight to visit all the ships, and to be received with the respect and honour that I was on board them all; and much more to see the great joy that I brought to all men." On his return to the *Naseby*, Montagu showed him letters from Charles and his brother James "in such familiar style as to their common friend, with all kindness imaginable . . . and the Duke offers to learn the seaman's trade of him, in such familiar words as if Jack Cole and I had writ them." Flags were out, there was a great firing of guns. . . . Next morning Pepys woke to find himself a figure of consequence beyond his dreams. Moderation was difficult. Many copies had to be made of the vote by which the Council of War had the day before acknowledged the King, and on all of them he took leave to insert his own name, that "if it should come in print my name may be at it." And more was yet to follow. The conviction throughout the country that at last a settlement of long and desperate confusion had been reached found expression in a rush of high spirits that spread to the Fleet, keeping everyone for days on end in a perpetual flutter of affairs and feasting. The excitement grew as preparations went forward for what Pepys could not now fail to realize was some crowning adventure. He was ordered by the General to "write for silk flags and scarlett waistcloathes. For a rich barge; for a noise of trumpets, and a set of fidlers." The King's Gentlemen of the Bedchamber arrived on board, and inspected the cabins, and on May 10th the news at last was out, for "my Lord called me into his cabin, and told me how he was commanded to set sail presently for the King."

Here, indeed, was matter enough to turn a young man's head. Rarely had fortune behaved more handsomely to a budding career.—From "Pepys, His Life and Character," by JOHN DRINKWATER c. 1930 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Treasure

THE fluttering fantasy of poplar leaves,
The golden glory reaped in harvest sheaves,
Full apple branches etched against the moon,
Shadow of wind-waves over grass at noon;
The rose of fireweed, blue of summer sky,
The joy of birds that sing, of birds that fly;
The still, clear mirror of a mountain lake,
The eddying ripple in a wild swan's wake,
The silent, drifting deeps of winter snow,
Glory of evening, as the sun sinks low,
Beauty for every hour: no human voice
Can meetly sing, howe'er the heart rejoice,
Nor artist's brush can limn, nor poet's pen
Tell half the long, sweet thoughts they bring to men.
Forest and field, most fair in every mood,
Treasure for all to share in gratitude.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN

אונזער „ערשטער בעקאנטער"

(איבערזעצונג פאר דעם „קריסטיאן סיענס מאניטאר")

אין עם וווּ מענטשן זוכן כאכמן קריסטן פרייטאג פון דער וואָך א מארק. וואס איז געווען אמאליגס פון מענטשן, וואס א שטורעמע בעסטערטע וויז א מאן מיטאמ א בוקס אויף וועלכען דייטש וואר. מעקר זייענן געווען אנגעשריבן: „בריטע זיך צו דיין גאָט, אי ישׂראל". אין די טעג איידער זי האָט באקומען דעם טויטען שרייבן פון קריסטלעכער סיענס, האָט זי זיך נאָכגעטראכט וועגן דעם וואָרט. אויף וועלכן זי האָט שפעטער אויפגעמערקזאם געמאכט אין איר בוך „וויסנשאפט און געזונט מיט שליסל צו דער הייליגער שריפט". (זעה ס. 151). „האָם אין אונזער משפחה און אונזער טוערקייט. וואס זי זאָל דאָס שאפן, זאָל ער ווי דאָס מעשהלט ווערן. ער איז בלויז אין אונזער טראכטן. ער איז דאָס מענטשליכע בויגע. און ווי מיר לערנען אונזער ווירקליכקייט פון גאָט, ווי מיר לערנען אונזער ווירקליכע משפחה, אזוי לערנען מיר אויך אונזער פרייטאג. ער איז אמתין, נאָר דער רעליזירונג. אדער בעגריף פון אונזער פערוואנדטשאפט מיט גאָט, א בונד וואס קיין טאָד כיט פארנאכגעטיילט ווערן, וויזיל מיר עקזיסטירן צוזאמען מיט אזא דורכ אויבינגקייט. דאָס טויטע נעם אז מיר נעמען ווערן בעקאנט מיט א פרייטאג, נאָר מיט א ליבליכען אפשטאנ, וועלכער האָט אזוי מערחים און בעגוסטען אכטונג. אזוי אונז יעדען מאמענט פון אונזערע טעג. דערויבער קענען מיר זאָגען אז אונזער צוזאמענטרעפונג איז אין דער נאטור פון אנערקענונג פון איינעם וועמען מיר האָבען שאפיק ליבע און וועמען מיר האָבען אין דער אסתיקיים בעוואוינהייט דורך דער אייביגקייט.

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Our "first acquaintance"

WHILE walking one day through a crowded park, a student of Christian Science noticed a man carrying a board on which these words were written: "Prepare to meet thy God." In the days before the time of Christian Science, this text would have awakened a sense of fear in the student's thought, for immediately she would have pictured a God of wrath and vengeance in whom, through false theological teaching, she had been brought up to believe. But that day when she read the text, the words which Mary Baker Eddy had written in a letter to one of the Christian Science churches (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 151) came spontaneously into her thought: "Art thou acquainted with God? If not, I pray thee as a Christian Scientist, delay not to make Him thy first acquaintance."

When we have been drawn to a friend through the loving qualities he reflects, and through long years have tested and proved the worth of his friendship, we desire those about us to know him so that they, too, may enjoy the blessings such friendship has brought us, and we take steps to arrange such a meeting. So did Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, desire that the whole world might prepare to meet God, might learn to know and love her dearest Friend, her heavenly Father-Mother.

Not the least of the blessings brought by Christian Science to bewildered, tired humanity is the understanding of God as Friend. As we make Him our "first acquaintance," or chief Friend, the old false concept of a God of wrath must fade away into the mist from which it came. "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace," was the counsel given to Job by one who, seeing his sore plight, would show him where true blessing lay. To those, too, who seem to have been separated from the friends they love best, to those, indeed, who have few friends, the knowledge of God as a Friend has brought untold joy. By rejoicing in such friendship the ability to make human friends has been unfolded; so that, by making God their Friend, these men and women are finding that it is possible to have the whole of mankind for friends.

Before counseling the members of her church to become acquainted with God, Mrs. Eddy tells them (*Ibid.*, p. 151) of the nature of the divine Being whom she desires them to know. "God is our Father and our Mother," she says in the same letter, adding, "He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven." How far away from His true nature, therefore, is this old false theological teaching of a God who is waiting to condemn and punish mankind for sins which have often been committed through ignorance! Yet all the time He has been "man's only real relative on earth and in heaven," his Father and his Mother!

How best can we prepare to meet our loving Parent, and make Him our "first acquaintance"? Just as we prepare to meet a human friend by cleaning and setting our house in order, and by robing ourselves in clean garments, so may we joyously prepare for the coming of this great Friend, by setting our mental house, or consciousness, to order, and cleansing it of everything unlike good. By casting out of our hearts thoughts of hatred, envy, jealousy, and strife, we know God as our "first acquaintance." No thought of human unworthiness or self-condemnation can make us doubt our readiness to meet with God. No seeming lack of divine requirements can retard the coming of the Christ to our consciousness, as soon as there is sincere desire to entertain so loving a guest.

Realization of the nature of our relationship with God, of the closeness of the tie between Parent and child, between Mind and idea, is indeed the best preparation for such meeting. That which in our human experience may be likened to meeting with God, is, in reality, but the realization of our inseparability from God, our coexistence with Him through all eternity. We are not about to become acquainted with a stranger, but with a loving Father who has protected and cared for us each moment of our days, so that the meeting is in the nature of a recognition of a loved one with whom we have, in reality, dwelt throughout eternity.

And what words are there with which to express the joy of knowing God as our Friend! In our human experience the fruits of such knowing are greater and more wonderful than we have ever imagined. "'Lo, I am with you alway,'—that is, not only in all time, but in *all ways* and conditions" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 317). Here is a Friend who will be with us in our joys as well as our sorrows, the consciousness of whose presence will intensify our happiness and dispel our grief, a friend to whom we can turn at all times. Friendship with God indeed means the realization of the ever-presence of Love to guide, console, and inspire us through each moment of our journey heavenward.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Promise

THE drying brackens
Yield up their pungent perfume
To the autumn wind;
Have they not heard it whisper
The sibilant song of rain?

MARTHA FORSYTH INMAN

Night Scene

AS THE shore lights came out at dusk, one by one winking down the dark line of the coast, the last of the daylight faded. The old red cliffs shrouded themselves in their shadows, and the water rolled darkly towards the shore. There was no sound except the stealthy murmur of the waves beating their way amongst the rocks and little shoals on the hidden beach. The wind on the cliff-top sang through the long grasses which fringed the edge of the sandstone.

With the darkening of the sky, the shore lights spread and brightened, marking the unseen boundary of the sea. There was no moon, but the stars hung low over the water, and the little scudding clouds seemed to sweep them into flight. The steady movement of the incoming tide and the racing cloud-wrack made the wheeling of the earth on its axis a swift and visible thing.

Slowly a gleam broke, far out to sea, to steady the swinging universe. It was a steadfast point of light, moving slowly and holding its appointed course. As it moved it spread into a thin trail of brightness. The outward bound ship broke the loneliness of the scene. Its own isolation in the great space of the waters made the shore seem suddenly friendly and sheltering. The off-shore wind was warm with the scent of the land as the dark cliffs gave their final *"Ave atque vale"* to the ship beating down channel on the old sea route. The coast lights were flung out by the shoulder of the land in a final gesture of farewell. P. W.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 10—11 Results — Cash

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

Justice Crosby Resigns From Supreme Court

In Boston Today

Justice Crosby To Leave Bench

Associate Justice John C. Crosby of the Massachusetts Supreme Court resigned today, giving Gov. Charles F. Hurley his first vacancy to fill on the State's supreme tribunal.

Justice Crosby tendered his resignation to Governor Hurley, effective on Thursday, under terms of the new judicial retirement act permitting judges of 70 years or over to retire at three-fourths pay. He is 78.

He is the first member of the Supreme Court to take advantage of the new retirement law. Chief Justice Walter P. Hall, of the State Superior Court, recently resigned under the new provisions and Governor Hurley named Representative John P. Higgins to succeed him.

Justice Crosby has been a member of the highest court since December, 1913. He received a salary of $14,000 a year as justice and will receive $10,500 hereafter as an annual pension.

The Crosby resignation apparently was expected by Governor Hurley. A few minutes after it had been received, the Governor said: "I think I have mare up my mind whom I will appoint."

The Governor, however, declined to disclose his probable appointment, saying he would do so in a recommendation to the Executive Council probably a week from this Wednesday.

This started State House speculations to reach new peaks. Most prominently mentioned for the post was Associate Superior Court Justice Louis S. Cox. It was recalled that it is traditional proceedure to elevate a superior court judge to the higher tribunal. Judge Cox, political observers recalled, is a personal friend of William Henchey, Governor Hurley's campaign manager. He is also a brother of former Governor Channing Cox.

Another man prominently mentioned today for the post was Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Suffolk Probate and Insolvency Court. It is believed that the Governor would like to give a probate position to his secretary, John V. Mahoney. The Governor has also said in the past that he would like to see a man with probate experience on the State's highest court.

Ford Hall Forum To Open Oct. 17

Stuart Chase, economist, will open the 30th season of the Ford Hall Forum on Oct. 17 with an address on "The Chief Problem of Our Generation," according to an announcement from Forum headquarters in the Little Building today.

On the following Sunday evening, Klaus Mann, son of the celebrated self-exile from Germany, Thomas Mann, will talk on "A Family Against a Dictator." On Oct. 31, Emil Ludwig, biographer, will discuss "Europe Today."

An unusual number of new speakers are bing presented this season by the Forum. Max Lerner, Heinz Liepmann, Vicki Baum, Denis Conan Royle, Karin Michaelis and Dr. Massimo Salvadori. Among the Forum favorites will be Abbe Ernest Dimnet, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Sir Norman Angell, S. K. Ratcliffe and Prof. Harry A. Overstreet. The Forum also announced a debate between Horace M. Kallen and Scott Nearing on the subject of individualism and collectivism, and talks on Spain by Martha Gellhorn, author of "The Trouble I've Seen."

Attack on Auto Insurance Begins

First steps in a concerted drive to end compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts were taken today when James F. Cavanagh, president of the Boston Automobile Club, filed with Attorney General Paul A. Dever an initiative petition to effect that end. If the Attorney General approves the form of the petition it will be circulated to obtain 20,000 signatures, Mr. Cavanagh said.

When these signatures have been obtained it will make consideration of repeal of the measure mandatory upon both houses of the legislature. This is the first time that an initiative petition has been filed against the compulsory law, although legislative fights have been generated almost yearly.

Mr. Cavanagh seeks to substitute the so-called financial responsibility law for the present compulsory insurance. This law, now effective in some 39 states, provides under varying restrictions that motorists must pay damages levied against them or lose their driving privileges until they pay. After one accident the driver is required to post a bond or take out insurance.

Mr. Cavanagh said in Chicago, under financial responsibility, it costs $27 for the same insurance that costs $60 here.

Further Gains Reported by Port

Boston's port is "digging in" to hold its newly reached rank of second port in value of imports for consumption in the United States, by scoring further gains with each passing month.

Latest achievement is a gain of $5,000,000 in value of exports for the first seven months of 1937 over the figures for the similar period a year ago.

Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and just announced by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, showed the value of exports from the Massachusetts Customs District to be $16,582,639 for the first seven months of this year compared with $11,600,247 for that part of 1936.

Imports for consumption increased $66,500,000 in this same period to $153,384,769, assuring Boston of retaining its lead over other ports for another month at least. Value of Philadelphia imports for this same period was $123,802,999.

Increase Shown In Boston Voters

More than 22,000 more persons are eligible to vote in the November mayoralty election in Boston than the number four years ago and an additional 25,000 probably will register between now and Oct. 14, it was announced by the Boston Election Department.

Already 324,000 names are on the voting list as compared with 302,000 four years ago. But if the present rate of registration continues, department officials said, Boston can expect about 350,000 eligible voters on Nov. 2, election day.

Branch offices in each of the city's 22 wards will be opened nights from next Thursday through Oct. 14, the final day for registering. Persons desiring to register during the day may do so at the Election Department, first floor, City Hall Annex, between 9 and 5 o'clock. This office closes at noon on Saturday.

They Work for End of Road Hazards

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief, Federal Bureau of Public Roads

T. H. Cutler, Highway executive, Kentucky; at Highway Conference

George H. Bickum, Massachusetts Delegate to Conference; He is Chief Engineer of Public Works Department

W. C. Markham, Up From Washington, D. C., for Safety Sessions.

Truck Drivers In Hartford Seek To Cut Off Foods

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27 (AP)—Striking truck drivers attempted today to carry out their threat to cut off food supplies to this city of almost 200,000 until their demands are accepted.

Union headquarters announced a ban on shipments in this territory was being extended to include all trucks except through trucks and those carrying milk, bread and publications.

Trucks stood idle in the yards of wholesale houses distributing groceries, fruit and meat, as employers made no attempt to defy the strikers. Department store trucks were running, however, although in most instances not on schedule and not in full force.

The union—Local 671 of the A. F. of L. Truck Drivers' Union—claimed that wholesale drivers and drivers for two of the city's largest department stores (Brown Thompson and Wise Smith) were organized and had joined the strike in support of demands for a closed shop and adjustment of wages and hours.

Strike headquarters announced that drivers for two national retail grocery chains (First National and the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company) will be called out on strike tomorrow if employers do not sign a union contract.

As the strike reached its most critical point since it was called, Sept. 17, one of the greatest police forces in Hartford's history had been mobilized.

About half of the 200 special policemen Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy authorized Saturday, after fresh outbreaks of violence, were on duty.

Police Chief Garrett J. Farrell assigned the special policemen to assist regular members of the force, with instructions to consult the latter before acting.

Sixteen radio cruisers were also assigned to strike duty. All available supernumeraries already had been called in.

"I am confident that we can meet any emergency now," said Chief Farrell.

Hurley Appoints Safety Committee

Suiting action to a vigorous denunciation of highway accidents read before the convention of highway officials in Boston, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appointed a committee of 100 representative citizens, highway officials, mayors and police chiefs to take up the cudgel of safety promotion.

In letters sent to the appointees, the Governor stated: "It is my belief that the entire State will join in a concerted effort to insure safer conditions on our highways for the last three months of this year. Fatalities for 1937 can be reduced below last year."

Among those to be chosen for the Governor's Highway Safety Committee were Mayor Frederick . Mansfield of Boston, J. G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education; Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner of Boston; Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Paul G. Kirk, head of the State Police; Gen. James H. Sherburne, president of Massachusetts Safety Council; 21 police chiefs, and the mayors of 10 cities.

Academic Season Under Way as Five N E Colleges Open

With five more New England colleges throwing open their doors to undergraduates today, the academic season appeared to be well under way in this section for a host of enterprising young men and women.

Enrollment of all, or a major part, of the student body took place today at Harvard, Yale, M. I. T., Smith and Radcliffe. At the same time, colleges and universities which opened last week continued to make announcements about their activities.

From Burlington, Vt., came a story of the largest freshmen registration in the military science class in the history of the University of Vermont. Two hundred forty-seven students have enrolled voluntarily to study war tactics, compared to 226 in 1933, the largest previous registration for the class.

While officials of the university pointed out that the unusually large size of the freshman class may be responsible, observers wondered whether the recent clashes of armies

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Road Safety In Bay State Reported High

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today took up the nation-wide theme of highway officials: "We must give serious consideration to the problems of mounting automobile accidents."

Addressing the opening day's sessions of the twenty-third annual convention of State Highway Officials at the Hotel Statler this morning, the Governor welcomed the State's more than 600 guests with the declaration that Massachusetts had practically completed a successful attempt to clear up the accident situation on its main arterial highways.

He said the State was honored in having Boston chosen for a gathering of such prominence at which the nation's vitally important problems of traffic congestion will be discussed. Every State in the country was represented in the assembly of highway authorities concerned with meeting conditions that last year resulted in more than 36,000 motor fatalities and injury of nearly 1,000,000.

Main Arteries

"One of the most important problems facing the nation today," the Governor declared, "is the construction and reconstruction of its main arteries, and so-called secondary roads feeding the main highways." With 1900 miles of modern express roads under state supervision, the Governor felt that Massachusetts had accepted its responsibilities for safety with the best of the states.

"I believe that I am correct" he said, "when I say that this State has some of the finest modern roads in the United States. These roads have been built with federal appropriations and in this connection I wish to express my appreciation for the whole-hearted co-operation given to us by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads."

Highway machinery moves rapidly these days, he said. For illustration he pointed to the fact that since the 1936 floods all highways have been completely repaired and all bridges either finished or placed under construction.

A Pledge

In conclusion, the Governor declared, "May I assure this convention that Massachusetts stands always willing to co-operate 100 per cent in any way for the betterment of the nation's highway system."

T. H. Cutler of Kentucky, president of the association, gave a report of progress in highway construction throughout the country in his annual address.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Special Vote For Congress G.O.P. Index

Connery Seat Contested Over New Deal—Sirois Faces Uphill Fight

Lawrence Pivotal

Republican Candidate Coming From District's Second Largest Voting Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 27.—Massachusetts Republicans, keen for the promotion of 1938 gubernatorial victories, are looking forward tomorrow's special election in the Seventh Congressional District to fill the seat formerly held by the late Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts.

Despite the 35,000 vote margin Representative Connery piled up in the 1936 election, Republican leaders have expressed the hope that State Representative Edward D. Sirois, their candidate, may defeat Lawrence J. Connery, brother and successor to Representative Connery.

Yet there are ready to admit even if Representative Sirois merely succeeds in cutting sharply the 35,000 Connery margin. Such an outcome would be seized upon as an indication of weakened popularity for President Roosevelt and his New Deal activities.

New Deal Is Issue

The campaign has been conducted largely upon issues arising from the Roosevelt Administration, the Republican candidate delivering attacks against the reciprocal tariff policies of the New Deal, the cost of operating the WPA, and upon the President's appointment of Senator Hugo L. Black to the United States Supreme Court.

On the other hand, Mr. Connery has campaigned upon the program of carrying on the policies of his brother, who was a New Dealer and an ardent friend of organized labor.

The third candidate in the field is Dr. Fred G. Bushold of Lawrence, running on the Union Party ticket. While Dr. Bushold is not expected to pile up a large vote, it is possible he may take sufficient votes away from one candidate or another to be a deciding factor in a close fight.

Most political prognosticators do not expect Representative Sirois to defeat Mr. Connery. Yet they anticipate his cutting sharply into the 1936 margin, because of various favoring factors.

Lawrence

Not the least of these factors is that Representative Sirois comes from the Democratic city of Lawrence, the second largest voting area in the seventh district.

For the past eight Congressional elections, Representative Connery, a Lynn resident, has been chosen to represent the district. Now Lawrence has a chance to send its own representative to Congress.

In 1936, Lawrence gave Representative Connery a 17,000 vote plurality over C. F. Nelson Pratt, the Republican nominee from Saugus. Should the Lawrence vote swing sharply to Representative Sirois on the ground that he represents Lawrence, the Connery margin would be cut considerably. It is this swing for which the Republican leaders are hoping.

On the other hand, Mr. Connery has as his most powerful support an organization built up during his brother's service in Congress from 1922 to this year. It is reasonable to expect that a major portion of that organization will strive for the election of Lawrence J. Connery.

Organization

Such an organization is important in a special election where the voting is usually light compared with a regular election. A smoothly functioning organization can bring out the voters.

However, the Republican leaders are working diligently to bring out an impressive vote for Representative Sirois.

The following table gives the hours of the polling places in the cities and towns in the district:

	Open	Close
Andover	12:00 m.	6:30 p. m.
Lawrence	6:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Lynn	5:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Lynnfield	12:00 m.	8:00 p. m.
Nahant	12:00 m.	8:00 p. m.
North Reading	12:00 m.	8:00 p. m.
Peabody	5:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Revere	10:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Salem (Ward 4)	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Saugus	12:00 m.	8:00 p. m.
Wakefield	12:00 m.	8:00 p. m.
Winthrop	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

Building Increases In Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Labor Department today announced that the estimated cost of total building construction in 11 Massachusetts cities had inreased for the first eight months of the year, as compared with a similar period last year.

In Boston, estimated costs totaled $16,658,359 for this year, and $12,473,824 for the first eight months of 1936. The other cities and the 1937 and 1936 costs respectively were:

Cambridge—$1,985,616 and $883,584; Fall River—$316,393 and $251,569; Lawrence—$853,213 and $631,621; Lowell—$390,496 and $419,010; Lynn—$936,751 and $440,464; New Bedford—$414,080 and $207,575; Somerville—$309,473 and $190,586; Quincy — $857,914 and $624,353; Springfield—$1,932,625 and $874,001, and Worcester—$2,562,154 and $1,348,272.

Dolan Case Probe By Federal Agents Declared Started

Milk Counsel

By a Staff Photographer

David Greer, Representative for Distributors

Inquiry Launched to Determine If Income Laws Have Been Violated

Records in Court Are Being Sought

Case Expected to Figure Largely in Campaign for Mayor of Boston

A federal investigation of the so-called Dolan city bond case has been launched to determine whether federal income tax laws have been violated, it was learned today.

The case is that of Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer of Boston from 1930-33 under former Mayor James M. Curley, who was surcharged $178,071 on Saturday by the Suffolk Superior Court.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue have taken steps to find the full record of the city's successful suit to recover the large sum from Mr. Dolan and expect to obtain the records Thursday, it was learned from a reliable source at the Boston Federal building.

City Bond Rates

It is presumed they will seek to learn whether Mr. Dolan or others received moneys through city bond sales in 1930-33 on which they failed to pay a United States income tax.

The case is expected to figure largely in the contest for Mayor of Boston this fall as a result of action of the agents, disclosed today, inasmuch as Mr. Curley, who appointed Mr. Dolan to office, is a candidate for election to a fourth term as Mayor.

First hint that the revenue agents were on the trail of the case came from the Suffolk County court house, where it was learned the investigators had applied for records in the city's suit against Mr. Dolan on Saturday and had been refused because the records were impounded.

In the suit, brought by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield on Dec. 14, 1935, and finally determined last Saturday, the city charged that Mr. Dolan had illegally sold city bonds to the city Sinking Fund Commission through the Legal Securities Corporation, which he controlled.

Final Decree

Alleging that Mr. Dolan and several associates had made vast personal profits by these sales, the city asked the court to order the defendants to pay the sum back. In a final decree on Saturday, Judge Edward F. Hanify of the Superior Court ordered Mr. Dolan to pay the city $171,599 principal and $7472 in interest.

After first reports of the Federal investigation were heard this morning, Mayor Mansfield confirmed the fact that Internal Revenue agents had asked the city legal department for records of the case.

At about the same time, it was learned in the Federal building that the agents expected to obtain access to the complete file of the case when the court's impounding order is released on Thursday.

The Federal investigation caused a stir on Beacon Hill and in City Hall because of the probability it will focus attention during the Mayoralty campaign to the case which has caused much embarrassment to Mr. Curley since it was uncovered at the close of his last city administration.

Mr. Dolan is a close personal friend of Mr. Curley.

Other Cases

Another reason for interest in the development in political circles is the fact that the internal revenue bureau has been engaged for several months in a mysterious inquiry into other court cases which, they are said to believe, will involve one or more Massachusetts politicians.

These are cases in which sums have been paid by contractors doing business with the city or State without record of the recipients. The agents have subpoenaed books to learn whether politicians received the funds and then failed to pay income taxes thereon.

The Dolan case was launched late in 1934 when George R. Farnum as counsel for the old Boston Finance Commission sought to investigate bond purchases under Mr. Dolan's treasurership. Mr. Curley, who became Governor in January, 1935, immediately reorganized the Finance Commission, which then gave Mr. Dolan a clean bill of health.

Mr. Farnum resigned in protest. Late in 1935, Mayor Mansfield hired Mr. Farnum as special counsel and filed a bill in equity in behalf of the city to recover sums from Mr. Dolan.

By an ironic twist, this summer, Mr. Farnum was again employed by the Finance Commission, now dominated by Mr. Curley, and directed an investigation of Mayor Mansfield's connections with the Codman Hill Construction Company contracts with the George Robert White Fund, of which the Mayor is a trustee.

District Attorney Foley appears over-cautious in prosecuting the Dolan Case: Editorial Page.

N. E. Milk Dealers Oppose Order To Form Price Pool

Thirty-two milk dealers responded to the invitation of the Federal Government today to tell their side of a New England milk story which is being built up against the provisions of a federal milk marketing order compelling every farmer to engage in a milk pool for the purposes of providing uniform prices to producers.

In the story recited by attorneys of the milk firms at a hearing in the federal building, there were sharp reminders that New England could handle its own milk industry at this time without further help from the Federal Government. This help was originally supplied under the AAA, discontinued when the AAA went out, only to be held constitutional again last March by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Representing 29 distributors, David Greer, attorney, held the provisions of the marketing agreement covering the Boston milk shed did not apply to his clients because they were not really milk handlers in their own right but were, in effect, agents of the farmers themselves, he said.

The other companies represented by attorneys before United States Attorneys Joseph G. Blandi, E. O. Mather and presiding officer Miss Mary C. Myers were the H. P. Hood and Sons, The Whiting Milk Companies and the Noble Milk Company. The question of constitutionality of the milk pool was hurried into public focus recently when the Hood and Whiting companies refused to compel their farmers to contribute to the pool, resulting in a boycott of the companies by the New England Milk Producers Association, large-scale farm co-operative.

During the hearings which will last for several days, federal agents will re-collect the much-collected information on the New England milk shed and carry it to Washington for the use of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Pair of Bennetts Seek Worcester's G.O.P. Mayoralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23—Although it is not uncommon to find candidates for public office bearing the same last names, it is a bit unusual to find two candidates with the same first and last names. When Worcester voters go to the polls in November to vote for city officials, their ballots will contain the names of William A. Bennett as the Republican candidate for Mayor, and that of William F. Bennett as an Independent candidate for the same office.

The fact that the names of these two candidates differ only by a middle initial indicates that the Republican Party will have to spend some time during the coming campaign in emphasizing the necessity of caution in marking ballots so that the Independent candidate will not benefit by votes intended for the party's standard bearer.

The filing of Independent papers last week by William F. Bennett has done much toward dissipating the elation felt by Republicans when party leaders, in the interests of harmony, decided to give the mayoralty nomination to William A. Bennett, uncontested. The Independent Bennett had hitherto been a registered Republican, and in a recent election was defeated for the Republican nomination to the Board of Aldermen in his ward. Despite the fact that the Republican Bennett served four years in the House of Representatives, and has been a member of the Worcester City Government for six years, and that his Independent opponent never held public office. Republican leaders are concerned over the possibility of confusion resulting from the similarity of names.

School Reserves Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27—Efforts that have been underway for some time to obtain the use of the High School Athletic Field for professional football were definitely sidetracked, for the time being at least, when the School Committee announced that "the present policy of confining the use of the field to public school activities will be continued."

Government Survey Drive Renewed in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 27—State Senator Roy L. Fernald declares he will turn to outside sources to obtain an unbiased survey of Maine's state and county governments in an effort to determine where savings may be made and economies best practiced.

The outspoken Waldo senator, who led the opposition which buried the administration-backed sales tax proposal in last month's referendum, produced three orders he will introduce at the special session of the State Legislature in October.

Each order calls for employment

The Week in Maine

of the Institute of Public Administration of New York City by the Governor and Council to make surveys of (1) Maine's legislative machinery (2) Maine's State government and (3) Maine's county government. The total cost of all three would not be permitted to exceed $17,000.

A similar order, calling for a survey of the State's legislative machinery at a cost not to exceed $2000 was refused consideration at the last regular session of the Legislature.

Senator Fernald advocates inspection of the State government on the pattern of the 1930 study carried on by the same institution for Gov. William Tudor Gardiner. From this survey came the highly praised Gardiner code recommendations which reorganized much of the State's governmental machinery, effected consolidations in some departments and resulted in savings. Senator Fernald would spend up to $8000 for this survey.

The third proposal—a careful scrutiny of county government—appeals to those citizens who feel that obsolete practices in the management of county affairs should be eliminated and in many cases economies could be effected by consolidation. Senator Fernald would spend $7000 for this survey.

In the meantime, as a result of Senator Fernald's economy campaign at the last regular session, the Governor and Council are making a study of State departments with an eye for economizing, and it is expected that a report from the council will be called for at the special session.

Because Senator Fernald fought the Republican leaders in their unpopular campaign for passage of the sales tax to produce revenue for old age assistance and schools, it would appear he will be much in the limelight at the special session. Throughout the heated campaign preceding the referendum, Senator Fernald asserted moneys for pensions and schools could be found elsewhere. At the special session it is believed the G. O. P. leaders plan to ask him where and how. Friends

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat unsettled, occasional rain is probable tonight and Tuesday; continued cool; moderate northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair in the interior, cloudy on the coast tonight and Tuesday, slightly cooler tonight, light frost in the interior.

Vermont: Generally fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday, light frost tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain probable tonight and Tuesday, continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northerly, overcast tonight and Tuesday with occasional rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	50	Minneapolis	50	48
Bermuda	76	72	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	44	44	New York	56	48
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	62	62
Helena	50	50	Philadelphia	54	52
Kansas City	54	54	St. Louis	48	48
Los Angeles	62	62	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	74	70	Washington	56	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 27.
B—Minimum, Sept. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:31 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet
Tuesday, 5:10 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—

"Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Dead End," starring Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart and others. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "It Can't Last Forever," with Ralph Bellamy and Betty Furness. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Modern—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Footloose Heiress." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Boston—
"Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:55, 10:55. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Exeter—
"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre and Virginia Field. 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. Also "The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer. 3:50, 5:55, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth." 1:40, 3:20, 5:05, 6:50, 8:30, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 3:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

Tremont—
"A Star Is Born," featuring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:40. Also "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00. Also "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:50, 6:00, 9:00.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Siam," "Life of the Northern Seals," "Sports Greatest Thrills," "Stranger Than Fiction," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Fenway: 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:40, 8:05 Paramount: 9:35, a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

University—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Bros. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Orchestra under the direction of William Dolan. Boston State Hospital, American Legion Highway, Dorchester. 7:30.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
Albert S. Holmes conducting the Beacon Novelty Orchestra; lecture and motion pictures. Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on jewelry by Mrs. Tanner 11.

Kiwanis Club—
New Members' Day. A complete program by members who have recently joined the club. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

What's Going On in the Arts

Stage and Music Notes

The Boston concert season will be opened Oct. 8, with the first Friday afternoon program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Beethoven's "Eroica" and Sibelius's Second Symphony make up the list.

Dr. Koussevitzky has announced works new and old to be performed at the Friday and Saturday series during October and November. Music then to be heard for the first time in this country will be the Second Symphony of Malipiero, Prokofieff's Overture on Russian Themes, and his music for the Soviet film, "Lieutenant Kije." The memory of Albert Roussel and George Gershwin will be honored by performances of the former's second suite from the ballet, "Bacchus et Arianne" and Third Symphony, and of the latter's "An American in Paris."

The conductor will revive the Fifth Symphony of Mahler, the "Scotch" Symphony of Mendelssohn, and little known works of Mozart. Also to be included in the first six pairs of concerts are Steinberg's orchestration of a Concerto by Emmanuel Bach; Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto (with Walter Gieseking as soloist); Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" and "Symphonia Domestica"; "Tapiola," by Sibelius, and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" will be given at a special choral concert in the spring.

Fritz Kreisler, as usual, will open the recital season in Symphony Hall, with a concert Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17.

On Oct. 24, the Wagnerian Festival Singers, making their first American tour, will give a Sunday afternoon concert in Symphony Hall. Richard Hageman is the director of this group, which includes Hilda Konetzni, soprano; Marta Krasova, contralto; Henk Noort, tenor; Joel Berglund, baritone, and Alexander Kipnis, bass.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, the notable [illegible] will sing in Symphony Hall. The program will be similar to [illegible] Soprano, Hermis [illegible]

Helen Hayes will give [illegible] matinee [illegible] Monday afternoon, Oct. 11, at 3 p. m. Tickets for matinee seats are now on sale at the box office.

The renovated Copley Theatre, now under the management of the Shuberts, will reopen Oct. 4 with George Abbott's latest farce, "Room Service," which is still running on Broadway. The management speaks with pride of the improvements which include new wall panelling, fresh upholstering, modernistic lighting, new seats and a marble-lined lobby.

Ben Hecht's "To Quito and Back," the new Guild play, goes into its second and final week at the Colonial after extensive cutting and revision.

The new Kaufman-Hart-Gannon musical, "I'd Rather Be Right," will open at the Colonial Oct. 11.

Oct. 18 will see Maurice Evans installed at the Opera House with "Richard II," and "Stage Door," with Joan Bennett, at the Shubert.

"Tovarich" will be presented at the Shubert beginning Nov. 8.

Return of the Ballet Russe

With the return of the De Basil Ballet Russe in October, for its fifth consecutive season in the United States, will come no new work by Leonide Massine, but revivals of his "Symphonie Fantastique" and "Choreartium."

Three of the four new works listed are by David Lichine: "Francesca da Rimini" (Tchaikovsky), settings and costumes by Oliver Messel; "The Gods Go A-Begging" (Handel), décor by Larinoff, and "The Amorous Lion" (Rathaus), settings and costumes by Pierre Roy.

The fourth new work is Fokine's ballet version of "Le Coq d'Or" (Rimsky-Korsakoff) with Natalie Gontcharovas' scenery and costumes. This is the opera produced as opera at the Metropolitan last season and as a medley of opera and ballet at the Metropolitan in 1918, when dancers under the direction of Adolph Bolm mimed the roles the singers rendered vocally from the sides of the stage. The ballet (without vocal accompaniment) will be about an hour long.

No announcement is made of Fokine's "Cleopatra," which was revived at Covent Garden this summer, with Lubov Tchernicheva miming the principal role.

"Jeux d'Enfants" looms in the nature of a novelty among the perennial favorites listed for the remainder of the programs—"Aurora's Wedding," "Boutique Fantasque," "Le Beau Danube" and so on.

Except for the names of Tamara Toumanova and Nina Verchinina, the roster of principal dancers remains about the same as last year: Efrem Kurtz and Antal Dorati conducting.

The company will open its season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Oct. 22, for a 10-day engagement. The Boston engagement will start Nov. 2.

S. Hurok, who manages the American tour of the De Basil Ballet Russe, will bring Uday Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet and Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet to this country in December, for extensive American tours. For the season of 1938-39, he has engaged the Spanish dancer, Argentinita, and her ensemble, and "completed preliminary arrangements" with the Soviet Government to present the Soviet Ballet in the United States.

Mme. Alexander Named

Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, former soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has been appointed to the voice teaching staff of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

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Making College Life 'Homey'

An Entrance to Ellis Lyman Cabot Hall at Radcliffe
This is the Sixth of the Newly Constructed Georgian Buildings in the Radcliffe Quadrangle at Cambridge

Filene Pioneered In Distribution And World Peace

Because he sought to practice as well as preach the doctrines of low-cost production with high wages, of social justice, of shorter hours, of the scientific approach to business problems and of community service, Edward A. Filene, who passed on in Paris yesterday, became internationally recognized as an outstanding progressive in the field of business.

As co-owner with his brother, A. Lincoln Filene, of William Filenes' Sons Company—said to be the largest specialty shop in the world—he tried to exemplify what he urged upon other employers. Long before the turn of the century, the brothers had established the Filene Co-operative Association, which gave wide powers to the firm's 3000 workers.

Always a believer in the co-operative movement, Mr. Filene was strongly active in the forming of the Consumers Distribution Corporation, a consumers' co-operative, two years ago, with an endowment of $1,000,000.

Facts, Not Opinions

Although he had helped to found the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Filene made national headlines by resigning from the United States Chamber because, he said, it concerned itself with opinions instead of with facts.

In an interview with a Monitor reporter last year, Mr. Filene restated his belief in high wages, short hours and low prices as the means for obtaining a luxury standard of living for all. The Boston merchant was a warm supporter of President Roosevelt because of the President's advocacy of greater wealth distribution.

Edward Albert Filene was born in the historic city of Salem, Mass., in 1860, the son of a Polish immigrant who had become a shopkeeper. As a youth, Mr. Filene had hoped to go to Harvard, but family reverses forced him to end his education at high school.

"I found out that although one may not become as learned by shopkeeping as by going to Harvard one may become wiser than some of the men who go through Harvard, if wisdom means having the things you know permeated with life and sympathy and understanding for your fellow man," he once said.

Bargain Basement

With his younger brother, Lincoln, he began working for his father when the latter opened a small store in Boston in 1881. Among the inaugurations which bore proof of his business ability was the "automatic bargain basement," a plan under which basement goods were automatically marked down until, if unsold at a certain time limit, they were given away to charitable institutions of the city.

Eventually, Mr. Filene became president of the company. During his later years he relinquished active management in order to give more time to the many causes with which he was identified. Mr. Filene was never married.

Among the organizations with which he was associated were the Twentieth Century Fund, formed to improve economic, industrial, civic and educational conditions, of which he was founder and president; the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; the International Management Institute at Geneva, of which he was co-founder; the English Speaking Union and several other groups. He was an officer of the French Legion of Honor and a holder of the Great Gold Cross of Merit of Austria and the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Mr. Filene was always a believer in breaking down artificial trade barriers which he felt hindered world peace. He reluctantly abandoned his belief in unrestricted immigration when he was forced to the conclusion that "it is more important to be just to our own population and their children than generous to the whole world."

A memorial service in Boston is planned at a date to be announced.

Academic Season Under Way as Five N E Colleges Open

(Continued from Page 9)

in Spain and China and the almost constant talk of war in the daily press may not have stirred greater interest in armed conflict among the students.

In Cambridge, Mass., students who registered today at Radcliffe College found a beautiful new dormitory awaiting the use of 72 of their number. Known as Ellis Lyman Cabot Hall, it has been furnished more like a large home than an institution and every convenience has been installed for the comfort of women students.

Colors assembled in hangings and upholstery in the first-floor reception room have been repeated throughout the building to create a sense of rhythm and unity. Woodwork and walls are in pastel shades.

All the students' bedrooms are single and have antique maple furniture. In addition to the reception room, library, dining rooms and kitchens on the first floor, there is a game room and sitting rooms, kitchenettes, laundries and drying rooms on other floors. Furnishings cost $34,000.

Approximately 800 undergraduates and 250 graduate students are expected by Radcliffe officials to register today. Academic exercises, opening the college year, will be held tomorrow at 10 a. m. in Christ Church (Congregational), Cambridge.

At Harvard, approximately 6000 upper classmen and graduate students were to be enrolled today, according to university estimates. This is in addition to a thousand freshmen who registered last Friday and another thousand who appeared on Saturday. Today's enrollment will take care of the entire student population, except for the School of Education, in which registration will continue for the rest of the week.

The student body at M. I. T. is expected by officials to be slightly larger than last year. A maximum enrollment of 600 freshmen, including 12 young women, is anticipated.

At New Haven, Conn., Yale began its 237th academic year in an atmosphere of unusual interest because of the pending induction of a new president, Dr. Charles Seymour. Registration took place today with 850 first-year men from 40 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and five foreign countries, due to report for study. The university announced that because of "unusual ability," about 46 per cent of the freshman class will be allowed to undertake work in subjects more advanced than regular freshman courses.

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36½-Hour Week For State Jobs In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27—The average state employee in the classified service of the Connecticut State Government learned today that he must work an hour and a half longer each week.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross announced that he had approved a rule, under the Merit System Act, setting 36½ hours a week as the minimum working time for employees in state offices in Hartford. This is to be an average for the year. They may work shorter hours at times, if they make up the difference later.

The rule also provides that state offices shall be kept open to the public 43 hours a week, eight hours a day from Monday through Friday and three hours on Saturday morning. State department heads, within those limits, may work out their own schedules.

The rules were drawn after investigation by Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh and the advisory personnel committee. The Governor said that investigation showed the working hours now average about 35 hours a week.

Some departments open at 8 in the morning, some at 8:30, some at 9. They close all the way from 4 p. m. to 5 p. m. In years gone by everybody worked from 8 to 5. Now the Public Utilities Commission and the Highway Department are conspicuous for clinging to this custom. Most other departments have adopted hot-weather hours of 8 to 4 or 8:30 to 4:30 and found they liked them so well that they have kept them up the year around.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Monday. Exhibits of the week: Recent acquisitions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Margaret Wilder. Through Oct. 20.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German Water Colors, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts of 19th and 20th century.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn.

Jordan Marsh Company—Audubon prints from History Institute of America. Through Oct.

Copley Society—Exhibition of oil paintings by Marion Dougherty. Through Oct. 1. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 5.

Boston Public Library—Prints by 49 members of the American Artists Group. Through Oct. 30.

C. E. Laurlat's—Audubon prints from History Institute of America.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of Bulfinch and his contemporaries: books, manuscripts and photographs.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition through September of paintings and sculpture by members.

Federal Art Gallery—Paintings by Arthur Wilde and Russell West. Through Sept. 30.

Helman's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of summer art and craft activities by children's club.

Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays.

Prison Magazine Asks School War On Delinquency

Commenting on the return of millions of children to school, the Charlestown State Prison monthly magazine Mentor, published by the inmates, recommended editorially today that "all teachers of primary, elementary and high school grades be given special instruction in the subject of juvenile delinquency."

"Would not such a program be an effective aid in the extirpation of crime?" the editorial asks. It says the causes of juvenile delinquency are "varied and many," listing among the factors lack of proper parental guidance, unbalanced home environment, poverty, loosening of church and religious bonds, lack of proper recreational facilities, thwarted desire for adventure and excitement, physical and mental deficiencies or abnormalities, and emotional instability.

Since schools are tax-supported, the editorial declares they should contribute as much benefit to society as possible and therefore teachers of older groups should be enlisted in an organized, progressive educational campaign to study "problem children" and help their unresponsiveness.

"The problem child of today, if not given the proper instruction and social guidance during his formative years, is very likely, a few years hence, to become prison fodder for the supposedly correctional institutions of the country," it says.

"When criminal tendencies are noted in children, then checked before they mature to goad the youth into committing deeds of violence and serious crimes, the youth will be able to combat successfully all temptations later of a criminal nature.

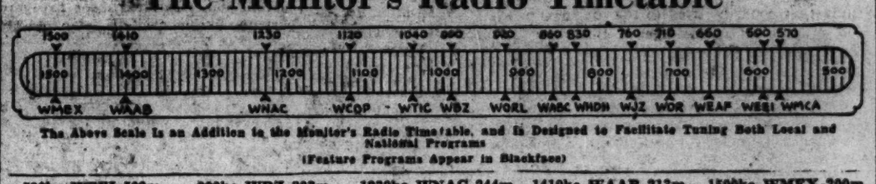
"Merely for a child to learn their lessons is not enough. A morose or melancholy pupil should not be considered as only one of those things to contend with. Teachers should meet their pupils on a more intimate plane, and be trained in child psychology to the extent that they would be able to note, classify, and correct all tendencies toward waywardness. Crime would thereby be smothered in its infancy and the population of our reform schools would soon be reduced. Thus because we think it is for the good of society, we advocate the adoption of a more personal contact between teacher and pupil."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Vocal recital	"Four of Us"	Harmonia group	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Meet the Stars"	Song recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	sketch; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; golf summary	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	John Gambling; solo-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Piano duo	ists; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Sophisticated music	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	Rangers; music	Top Hatters; orch.	Vocalist; organist	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	C. Gaylord's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	NBC piano duo	Noble's Orch.; soloist	C. Gaylord's Orch.	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Vanity Fair"; Cal	Margaret Speaks; cho-	Olga Baclanova's Con-	Message to Motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Tinney; music	rus; Wallenstein Orch.	tinental Revue	Song recital
9:00 Radio Theater:	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Dedication program to	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:15 "Cimarron," with	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	WHK, Cleveland	D. Marshall's Orchestra
9:30 Clark Gable and	"The Sergeant-Major";	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
9:45 Virginia Bruce	Gielgud sketch	orchestra; soloists	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Good Times Society";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Stars Over Manhattan	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	all-Negro program	orchestra	Stars Over Manhattan	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Your Neck of the	"Future of Rep. Party,"	"Music for Moderns"	"Pageant of Melody";	Speedway Thrills
10:45 Woods"; talk	J. D. M. Hamilton	"Music for Moderns"	vocalist; Henry Web-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	er's concert orchestra	Popular songs
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Joe Smith's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	B. Wayne's Orch.
11:30 J. Marshard's Or.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	Aloha Islanders	E. Jelesnick's Orchestra
11:45 J. Marshard's Or.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	Aloha Islanders	E. Jelesnick's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Vocal quartet	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	Special program	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"; news	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Chick" Morris,
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Morning Carnival	Melodies; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	"Widder Jones"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Martin, sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Popular songs
10:30 Piano duo	"Concert Hall of the	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Air"; recital	"Today's Children"	Bachelor's quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Musicale
11:15 Magazine of Air	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Recorded music	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hi Boys"; music	Recorded music	Popular songs
11:45 Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	New England News
12:00 "Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Dance Time	Italian radio review
12:30 Pres. Roosevelt	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour; talks; so-	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	loist; Homesteaders	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Studio musicale	Zimbler string quartet	N. Eng. Conservatory	Lion's Club speaker
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Hal Gordon, tenor	"Girl from Maine"	N. Eng. Conservatory	"Symphonic Tones"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Matinee Musicale"	Voice of Experience	Claire Dillon, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Fashion talk	"Matinee Musicale"	Sport reports	"Swing Quartet"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports	"Curtain Time"; solo-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	ists; piano; organ
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Belmont golf	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Afternoon musicale
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Belmont golf	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Concert Hall"	Kidoodlers; quartet	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports
3:45 "Concert Hall"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Belmont golf	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports
4:15 The Novelteers	Belmont golf	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 President Roosevelt	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sport reports
4:45 from Oregon	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road to Life"	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 Popular vocalist	"Four of Us"	Violin recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Song recital	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; feature	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular variety	Joan Brooks, songs	Vocal Varieties	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menzken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade; popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	Studio talk	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; narra-	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm"	Dance orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	terviews	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Grand Central Sta-	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; soloists;	tion"; sketch	Phil Baker; Charles	house interviews	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	Talk, Gen. Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	violin recital
10:15 Orchestra	Jean Edwards, songs	Ross; soloists; orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Loyalty Day pro-	Marek Weber's Sym-	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orch.
10:45 gram	phonic Serenade	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Ray Keating's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sport comment	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Legion parade	Dance music
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Network music	B. Cummins's Orch.	M. Kellem's Orch.
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Network music	B. Cummins's Orch.	M. Kellem's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It occurs to us that there are many in our audience who, like us, like to drive their cars right into town when they want to do a little shopping, but who object to the business of walking to and from the parking space. The stores realize this, and somehow or other it has been taken care of. To be sure, it has been taken care of for some time, but we're just getting around to find out just how it is done.

It's all very simple. You simply drive down to the Bowdoin Square Garage, at 91 Cambridge Street, which is practically in the rear of the State House, and park your car at the usual rates. Then you get yourself on a good-looking, streamlike bus, and you are drawn up town. So you see there's no walking to it. Then when you have finished your shopping, you take one of the buses which whisk around town almost constantly, and you are driven right back to your own car. So there you are, with one more problem taken care of!

♦♦♦

Hosiery Repair Service Offered

And while we're on the subject of those little things that make life easier and more pleasant, we might mention Hovey's new hosiery repair service. Not that hosiery repair services are anything new, but the idea is that you can get them repaired while you shop . . . and most of the time you have to either have them sent out to you, or you wait until you go in town again. Incidentally, it's really surprising . . . the number of people who immediately discard their hosiery, merely because a run or snag has taken place. They seem to feel that they are absolutely beyond recall . . . and they aren't at all. A run can be picked up, and we defy you to find out just where it was, for a matter of 10 cents. Snags, or flitches, whatever you wish to call them, can be taken care of for a nickel for each inch of thread. Even broken flitches can be fixed up . . . in fact, there's very little they can't do to remedy the condition existing.

♦♦♦

Blouses Important Fall Dress Item

It seems that blouses are an important item this fall. And they aren't purchased with just the idea of wearing them under the jacket of your suit. No indeed, you now buy a blouse for what it'll look like once you've taken your jacket off. For it seems that it's quite the smart thing to do nowadays. Make an entire outfit of your blouse and skirt. One of the smartest we've come across for this purpose is a pure white satin, which of course brings in the dressy note immediately. It immediately suggests dinner in town and all that sort of thing. There's an unusual neckline: that is, it's perfectly plain, and quite high, but all of a sudden it is slit a couple inches, and the neckline falls away very gracefully in a faint suggestion of a V. The sleeves are long, the shoulders broad, and the blouse itself stops just below the waistline. And there's an unusual yoke treatment. That is, there's a trick bit of cording that is fixed up in a leaf design. At Jordan's.

♦♦♦

Sheepskin Jackets With Smart Linings

The younger set who crave for a short chubby fur coat for all these high school outdoor activities that are about to take place might (now mind you, we only said might!) be satisfied, or at least pleased with one of Filene's short sheepskin jackets, with the swanky plaid linings. Creamy, soft, and woolly, with a couple of slit pockets that they can shove their hands down into. For $22.50 . . . which is going to be much more gentle on daddy's purse than the real furry ones.

Janet Treat

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BUMPUS

Goodwin Attack on Parole System Stirs Authorities

BULLETIN

Gov. Charles F. Hurley announced today that he would make a complete study of the parole situation in Massachusetts and would make any necessary recommendations in his annual report to the Legislature, due in January.

Massachusetts' parole system was recovering today from the effects of a three-cornered verbal battle in which Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, called the system "a disgrace to any civilized community" and Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the parole board, attacked parole interference by "a group of social butterflies."

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, was the third participant in the warfare which broke yesterday with the issuance of the Goodwin statement. Mr. Lyman's part was to deny that no member of the parole board had been invited to attend the New England Probation and Parole Conference at Providence, R. I., last week. The commissioner declared Mr. Robart had been invited but preferred to attend the American Legion convention in New York.

Mr. Robart admitted this afternoon that Commissioner Lyman had mentioned the conference but added that the Commissioner had declared it to be "of little importance." As to the Legion Convention, it was over before the crime conference began, said the Parole Board chairman. He added that Mr. Lyman had suggested that the American Prison Association Convention in Philadelphia, from October 10 to 15, was the meeting Mr. Robart should plan to attend.

Referring to Commissioner Lyman's suggestion at the Rhode Island conference that sex criminals should be paroled only by a superior court justice, Mr. Robart said:

"It is significant that Commissioner Lyman, who has charge of the penal institutions of the state, chose as his subject work pertaining to the parole board, with which he has nothing to do."

System "a Disgrace"

Mr. Goodwin started the controversy by declaring "the parole system, as operated in this commonwealth with reference to persistent offenders, is a disgrace to any civilized community" and presenting the record of Anthony E. Kulaski of Boston as a "typical case" revealing the inadequacy of parole.

The registrar pointed out that a few days ago Kulaski was sentenced to an aggregate of two years in the East Boston court for automobile offenses including driving a stolen car 70 miles an hour along the busiest street in East Boston and smashing into another man's car and running away. The registrar explained Kulaski's license was suspended in 1932.

The Kulaski case record showed that from 1927 through September, 1937, Kulaski had been charged with more than 30 offenses ranging from breaking, entering and larceny, larceny of automobiles to driving violations.

"His criminal career began when he was 15 years old, in 1927, and it has been a continuous performance since," the registrar said. "The number of times he has been arrested and paroled and committed and reparoled and arrested again are so numerous and complicated that one gets dizzy attempting to follow them.

"So far as I can make out, he was paroled from the reformatory until 1939, and, although he broke that parole in 1937 and has now broken it again in East Boston, he is still at large. He was released from the Charles Street jail on Sept. 21 on bail, pending his appeal on the East Boston cases. When we read this man's record it is difficult to understand why he should be permitted to be at large. He is a constant menace to the community and is costing the taxpayers large sums of money for policemen, courts, institutions and parole officers, to say nothing of the destruction of property belonging to innocent people, and the endangering of the lives of our citizens on the highways

Period of 17 Years

"From my observation over a period of 17 years, there is just one thing that could be tried to remedy this situation. If we could get all the sob sisters, new penologists and psychiatrists to take an enforced vacation and get back to the old-fashioned method of meting out justice by proper punishment to persistent violators, we might get somewhere.

"I realize that this is asking too much, because these groups believe that criminals should be protected as rugged individuals regardless of the rights of the community at large, and also because politicians and lawyers can always be found who will go to the front for them."

Mr. Robart immediately sprang to the defense of the parole board as now constituted. Four months ago the membership was increased from three to five, with two women members added to aid in handling parole of women prisoners. Four of the present five members are new to parole work.

"I am happy to report," Mr. Robart said, "that in the four months of my administration not one person in so-called political life has interceded or demanded the release of a felon or defective delinquent. . . .

"Much to my surprise the efficient administration of parole is made more difficult as a result of internal sharp-shooting and interference by a group of social butterflies. Strangely enough, for the past three days a conference has been held in Providence, known as the second New England Conference, dealing with probation and parole, at which not one member of the Massachusetts parole board was invited to participate."

Commissioner Lyman immediately denied the Robart charge.

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WPA Risks Originality

By a Staff Photographer
Municipal Stadium at Lynn, Mass., and Its Designer
Upper—Field View; Shape Provides Maximum Seating Capacity at Middle of Offshoot. Lower Left—Outside Appearance of "Quatre-Foil" Construction. Right—Cyril R. B. Harding, Who Wished to Build a Grandstand From Which People Could See a Football Game to Advantage

Maine

(Continued from Page 5)

of Mr. Fernald are confident he will have ready answers.

Meanwhile, it becomes more and more obvious that unless the special session produces a revenue plan which will enable the raising of funds for pensions without burdensome taxation, the matter of pensions will be vital in the next gubernatorial campaign, for which lines already are being drawn.

From the State Department of Health and Welfare this week came an announcement that with the payment of pensions due for the last part of August went the last State funds available for such a purpose. Further payments await more funds.

Concurrently, or nearly so, former Gov. Lewis O. Brann (D), under whose second administration payment of old age pensions began, declared there was no need for pension payments to cease at all. Mr. Brann, who has announced his candidacy for a third term, declared at a recent Democratic rally:

"I paid every pension which was paid out of my contingent fund, and that precedent could be followed today. There is no reason why those pensioners should lose one penny if the present Governor were aware of the use which could be made of that contingent fund."

But Republicans question the right to use the contingent fund for such purposes without due authority, and it may be recalled that the depleted and virtually nonexistent contingent fund which greeted the present administration was termed a substantial part of a bad financial deficit.

* * *

Shoe Strike Aftermath

Latest among complex legal developments making the aftermath of the prolonged C. I. O. shoe strike in Lewiston and Auburn factories was the filing this week by counsel for the C. I. O. of a writ of error returnable at a session of the Maine Supreme Court in early October.

It sets forth the claims of the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, that their leaders convicted of contempt of court were improperly tried and sentenced.

The long bill protesting the conviction of the men, who included Powers Hapgood and other leaders of the Lewis movement in the shoe industry, lists 14 specific charges. Outstanding are claims that Supreme Court Justice Harry Manser had no jurisdiction in the original case, resulting in the strike injunction which the C. I. O. leaders subsequently were convicted of flaunting, and that Justice Manser imposed criminal jail sentences after trying the contempt cases as civil matters. The bill declares the presiding justice had no authority after the C. I. O. moved to take the case to the Federal court.

Near View of Game Offered Spectators in Lynn Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 27—The best place from which to see a football game is as near the center of the stadium as you can get. On that theory, Lynn is building a municipal stadium designed for maximum center-field seating, to accommodate a capacity crowd of 20,000 persons.

By Thanksgiving Day, it is hoped that the $375,000 "quatre-foil" shaped stadium, financed almost wholly by WPA funds, will be ready for staging the annual Classical-English High gridiron clash with every ticket holder guaranteed "a good seat with an unobstructed view."

While the designer, Cyril R. B. Harding, never played football, he recalls sitting many times in the stands with a steel girder or a column of concrete cutting into his vision of the field. And sometimes he has sat so far away from the game that the players looked like actors in a puppet show.

More than that, Mr. Harding has deep sympathy for the thousands of fans perched high in the corners of conventional stadiums looking diagonally across the nation's gridirons from points parallel to the five-yard strips, like movie fans trying to get a true perspective from seats flanked by outside aisles.

So Mr. Harding is settling a personal score against stadiums in general as well as putting himself in the popular acclaim of football fans, devising a work that embodies ideas of convenience.

His stadium may be described as halibut shaped, with bulging center field stands, tapering off at both ends, to provide a maximum of seating near the center of the field and a minimum behind the goalposts. It is estimated that more than 70 per cent of the spectators will sit between the 30-yard lines. There are only a few rows of seats near the end zones, while at the 50-yard line there are 40 rows.

Twelve rows of seats behind the goalposts are primarily intended for spectators witnessing track and field events and for overflow football crowds. A quarter-mile track around the football field with jumping pits and other requisites for field events will provide Lynn schools with their first outdoor track facilities.

But the new stadium goes farther to earn the title of "recreational center." For at one end of the field behind the goal posts, a platform is under construction for young people to enjoy outdoor dancing, under supervision of the Park Department.

Another feature will be outdoor movies, with a projection room built into the stadium at one end. Films approved by park authorities will be thrown on a portable screen.

Remembering that Lynn is a center of electrical experiments in all types of lighting, engineers sought the co-operation of local experts for installing a model floodlighting system for night sports. Eight six-foot square steel towers, four on each side of the stadium, will carry batteries of floodlights intended to throw seven-foot beams of light to every point of the field. This degree of intensity is expected to turn night into day and provide a testing ground for after-dark sports. Light beams will be thrown directly down upon the field, so that there will be no cross beams to glare in the eyes of spectators.

To prevent crowding when spectators leave the stadium, and to eliminate as much as possible the inconvenience caused when individuals going out in the course of a game bump against those remaining seated, attention has been given to the exits. There will be 20 inches of exit space for every 100 spectators. This relationship of exit space to the number of spectators, incidentally, is equivalent to that required of all theaters in Massachusetts.

Locker-rooms, training-rooms and other necessary quarters are built into the interior of the stadium, providing adequate facilities for both home and visiting teams.

Dartmouth Surveys Student Publications

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 27 (AP)—An alumni committee appointed by President Ernest Martin Hopkins laid plans this week to investigate finances, management and aims of Dartmouth's four student publications.

Announcing the trustees' authorization of the study, Dr. Hopkins suggested the committee determine "whether in the desire for profits the quality of the publications was sacrificed," and whether the regular college work of editors and writers was impaired by the time spent on the publications.

He added that "scepticism existed in the college," whether the publications were operated under "principles of equity and justice."

The four publications affected were the Daily Dartmouth, college newspaper, the Jack-o-Lantern, humor magazine, the Aegis, senior yearbook, and the Pictorial, photographic magazine.

Vermont to Select Official Song From Hundred Submitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 25—One hundred songs have been submitted to the committee appointed by Gov. George D. Aiken to choose an official Vermont song, it was announced by the committee at its first meeting at the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier. The committee has only until Oct. 1 to make its report to the Governor.

The committee was appointed by virtue of a resolution of the 1937 Legislature, to choose a song from among those now existing or from those written for the purpose.

There are five members on the committee—O. S. Searles of Newport, A. T. Davis of Marshfield, Frederick A. Perry of Hartland, Mrs. Walter S. Fenton of Rutland and Mrs. E. J. Wiley of Middlebury.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Europa	Sept. 29	Cherbourg	Oct. 4	Sept. 28	1:00 pm	Sept. 28	8:00 pm
‡Berengaria	Sept. 29	Cherbourg	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	8:00 pm	Sept. 29	8:00 am
‡Pres. Roosevelt	Sept. 29	Cobh	Oct. 6	Sept. 28	8:00 pm	Sept. 29	8:00 am
†Deutschland	Sept. 29	Hamburg	Oct. 8	Sept. 29	1:00 pm	Sept. 29	8:00 pm
Normandie	Oct. 1	Southampton	Oct. 6	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	10:00 am
‡Georgic	Oct. 3	Southampton	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	8:00 am
▷Cameronia	Oct. 1	Belfast	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
†Samaria (Bos.)	Oct. 2	Glasgow	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	10:00 am	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
*Roma	Oct. 2	Gibraltar	Oct. 9	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7	4:00 pm	Oct. 7	8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9	4:00 pm	Oct. 9	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Oct. 9	Oct. 4	4:00 pm	Oct. 4	8:00 pm

‡Except Irish Free State. ▷Irish Free State only. †Germany. ‡Except No. Ireland, Scotland, Ilair, and Mediterranean countries. ▷No. Ireland only. †Scotland only. *Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Garage Planned For Post Office Trucks and Cars

Boston's fleet of U. S. postal trucks and automobiles will soon be housed in a garage where the post office will undertake its own repair work, according to word received from Washington.

The building, authorized under the emergency construction fund of the Third Deficiency Act, is expected to be similar to one now under process of construction in Chicago. The cost limit has been set at $1,300,000.

When the structure is made ready, the delivery vans will undergo every type of garage care from minor servicing to complete overhauling. Then, too, the building will provide storage space to bring the many trucks under one roof.

Inasmuch as a site has not been secured yet, actual plans for the building have not been drawn. However, it is possible by comparison with the Chicago building to visualize what the garage will consist of. The first floor will probably be given over to washing, tire servicing, oiling and tire storage.

Repair and shop quarters will be located on an upper floor. These will contain a central overhaul room, a carpenter and trim shop, a blacksmith and machine shop and paint and spray rooms. In addition, there will be a stock room and individual radiator, battery and tire repair shops. Heavy motors and parts will be picked up and transported by hoisting cranes and chain jacks on double tracks hung to overhead girders and beams. Locker, canteen and utility rooms for mechanics and laborers will be provided.

The basement is expected to contain a mechanical equipment room, oil storage tanks and transformer, switchboard and electrical rooms.

After a site is secured, a design for the building will be drawn at the office of the supervising achitect of the procurement division in the Treasury Department.

Receivership Refused For O'Hara Racetrack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27—Judge Alexander L. Churchill in Providence Superior Court today denied the motion of Attorney Henry E. Crowe for a temporary receivership of the Narragansett horse racing track. Judge Churchill said Mr. Crowe had failed to prove he was a stockholder in the concern, which barred him from asking for a receiver.

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WPA Funds of $13,000 Await New Hampshire Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 27—The WPA has completed or has under construction in New Hampshire, 332 projects representing more than $14,000,000 in federal funds, with about $12,000,000 in projects now on the approved list, it was announced here by William P. Fahey, state WPA administrator.

Mr. Fahey announced that the CWA, ERA and WPA have spent a total of $38,240,307 in federal funds on pay rolls, equipment and supplies in New Hampshire.

For future work there are 332 projects on the approved list and they represent proposed expenditures of $12,000,319. "This is merely a reservoir of useful public work already requested by local communities, but unfinished so far," declares Mr. Fahey. "The approval in Washington is permissive only, and merely makes that we may submit some of these projects for operation as local conditions warrant."

A breakdown of the expenditures shows that funds were used for the following purposes:

For 158 sewer and other health projects, $2,330,612; for 307 highway and street projects, $5,827,681; for women's work projects, $1,017,136; for 106 park and recreational areas, $1,394,822; for 77 white collar projects, $1,022,241; for 12 airport and transportation projects, $481,668; for 62 public buildings projects, $478,000; for 28 miscellaneous projects, $260,466; for 22 conservation projects, $134,598; for three sanitation and health projects, $10,023.

At the peak of federal work relief projects in October, 1936, the pay roll included 19,802, as compared with approximately 4000 at the present time.

U. S. Educated Chinese to Head Amoy University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27—Pen-tung Sah, who received a degree in electrical engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1925, and two years later his Doctorate of Science, has been named president of the University of Amoy in Amoy, China, according to an announcement made by Prof. Herbert F. Taylor, Alumni Secretary of Tech.

Dr. Sah, who earned the distinction of being one of the most brilliant members of his race ever to study in this country, is the youngest man ever appointed to head one of the 15 Chinese national universities.

One of the few students who belonged to both the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities, he distinguished himself as a student at Tech by being the first of his countrymen to present a paper before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In 1924, Dr. Sah graduated from Stamford University of California with an A. B. degree, the first Chinese to be an outstanding scholar at that institution.

The author of the first complete college text book on physics, published by the Commercial Press of Shanghai, he is also the founder of the dyadic method, a circuit analysis. A text book on this method is now being published by the International Textbook Co. of Scranton, Penna. To Dr. Sah also belongs the distinction of being the first Chinese professor to be appointed to a visiting chair at an American university, having been selected as visiting professor of electrical engineering at Ohio State University.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Encounter Profit Taking But Good Rally Ensues

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—A series of sharp rallies and declines put life in today's stock market.

The list jumped 1 to 4 points at the opening, then fell back almost as much and, in the fourth hour, negotiated another brisk advance that put the favorites at their best levels of the session. Transfers were at the rate of 2,400,000 shares.

Steel Breaks, Then Rallies

A break in U. S. Steel was a momentarily unsettling factor. The ticker tape was late on both the upturns and set-backs. "Big Steel" was off about 3 after being up approximately this amount at the start. It retrieved its loss and was ahead a point near the final period. Intermittent profit selling kept many issues in the background.

Support was said to have been inspired partly by the belief the market had been kicked around more than it deserved. Helpful also was the action of the Federal Reserve Board in loosening credit regulations for member banks.

Chrysler exhibited strength along with Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, American Telephone, J. I. Case, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Consolidated Edison and Loew's.

Backward were Crucible Steel, Pullman, Allied Chemical, St. Joseph Lead, Eastman Kodak, Philip Morris, American Metal, and American Can.

Bonds and commodities were a trifle uneven.

Bonds Also Firmer

Domestic corporate liens advanced fractions to around 2 points in quiet dealings in today's bond market while federal loans stiffened a trifle.

Inquiry was fairly well sustained in the carrier group, although buying generally throughout the list was far from enthusiastic.

Advances were confined to 3-32 of a point in the Treasury issues while one government-guaranteed loan gained 7-32.

As share prices improved, convertible liens pushed up. B. & O. 4½s gained about 1⅝, while Studebaker 6s climbed around 2½ at one time. Other gainers included Western Union 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, and Goodyear 5s.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet and uneven. French and German loans were inactive while Japanese issues slipped fractions. Cuba 5½s advanced around 1¼. Polish issues were in modest demand.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Selected stocks moved forward fractions to around 3 points in the curb market today. Specialty and mining issues made the best gains.

Aluminum Co., a heavy loser during the recent decline, pushed up around 3 points and Lake Shore Mines, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass and American Cyanamid "B" advanced a point or so.

After an early rally oils tended to sag fractions as traders weighed reports the industry might have to face over-production difficulties. Creole Petroleum lost about ½ and Gulf Oil was down a major fraction.

Most utilities were fractionally improved. Lifting a bit were American Light & Traction, United Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Standard Power & Light. American Gas & Electric was up a little over a point.

Slipping fractions were United Wall Paper, Northern States Power "A" and Cord Corp.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—Trading in today's session of the stock market was on a much larger scale, with a renewal of investment buying in the best-edged section.

Paris, Sept. 27 (AP)—Prices closed generally lower in the course, although the undertone was firm.

Liverpool, Sept. 27 (AP)—Wheat futures advanced sharply on good buying of Australian grain and strong shippers offers. Prices finished 2¼d to 2¼d net higher. Cotton futures closed 3 to 4 points higher on reports that the Government loan was attracting more cotton.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.95	04.95⅜ $8.2397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅛ 8.2397
France—franc	.0343	.0343 .0663
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683 .1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2296 1
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526 .0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013 .4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5531 1
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2554 .4537
Norway—krone	.2469	.2465 .4537
Denmark—krone	.2312	.2312 .4537
Spain—peseta		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091 .0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887 .2382
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350 1
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220 .0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975 .2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1891 .1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450 .0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076 .0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233 .0296
South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2990	.3005 .7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0645 .3025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400 .2060
Peru—sol	.2030	.2600 .4760
Uruguay—peso	.58001	.58001 1.7510
Far East		
Japan—yen	.2800	.2805 .8440
India—rupee	.3742	.3737 .6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5547 .6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3106 *
Shanghai—dol	.2987††	.2986†† *
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5819	.5813 .9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5013 .5500
Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00 1.0031
Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785 .3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ††Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper peso. ¶Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 24: Receipts, $17,604,186; expenditures, $19,555,484; balance $2,884,319,288; customs receipts for the month, $29,992,904. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,592,442,268; expenditures, $1,830,783,919, including $800,000,229 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $247,321,651; gross debt, $36,854,321,536, an increase of $964,830 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,717,187,473, including $1,165,713,930 of inactive gold.

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div. in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	46	46	46	
85	62¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	66	66	66	−1¼
23¾	12	Adams Exp (.80a)	2	13	13	13	
28⅝	20¼	Address-Multi (2)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
38	22	Addressograph (1.40)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Sep 24
4¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
80¼	60	Air Reduction (1a)	2	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
8½	1⅝	Air-Way El Ap	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.40a)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ¼
8¾	1¼	Allegheny	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
56½	13¾	Allen pf xw	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
50	15	Allied pf 3.50 ww	8	17	16½	16⅝	+1⅛
50	14½	Allied pf 3.50 ww	3	14½	14½	14½	Sep 25
82½	17¾	Allied pr pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
48¾	34½	Alleg Gil (1.20g)	12	38⅝	38	38⅛	+1⅛
27⅞	11½	Allen Indust (1)	7	11⅝	11	11	− ⅛
264½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	190	184	190	+4½
17½	14¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
23½	16¾	Allied Mills (2g)	9	17¾	16½	17⅜	6+1
31¾	21	Allied Stores (.80a)	71	13½	11⅝	13½	+1½
88	54	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	64¾	64¾	64½	+ ⅛
53½	32¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	41	50⅝	50	50	+3⅛
38¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Amal Leather	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
62½	34	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
146⅝	97⅛	Amerada (8)	1	99⅛	99	99	+2
161½	73	Am Ag Ch Del 4(6⅔g)	2	80	80	80	−2
41⅝	18	Am Bank Note (.60)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
60⅜	42	Am Brake 6h (2g)	2	47	45	47	+3
121	80½	Am Can (4a)	15	88	87½	88	+1½
174	132½	Am Can pf (7)	3	134½	130	130½	+2
52	37	Am Car & Fdy (1½a)	15	39	38	39	+1
104½	56	Am Car & Fdy pf (6)	6	85	81	81	+1
223½	146¾	Am Ch & Cable (12)	22	96	93	93	+1
140	116	Am Ch & Cable pf (3)	2	120	120	120	
122	97	Am Chicle (4a)	3	99½	99	99	−1
33⅜	8½	Am Colortype	23	10	9	10	− ⅛
30⅜	15½	Am Comi Alcohol	31	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
33½	19¾	Am Cryst Sug (1¾a)	9	19½	19	19½	−¼
13½	4¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	33	5½	4¾	5	
17	8½	Am European	2	9	8½	8½	
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	105	5½	4¾	5	Sep 24
58⅞	28¾	Am & For P 5$ pf	1	44	44	44	
68⅜	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	4	34½	32	34½	+2⅜
36⅛	11⅝	Am & For P 2 pf	33	13⅜	11½	13½	+ ⅛
21	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	22	6	4⅛	4½	+⅛
55⅜	32	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	−1½
52⅝	37	Am Home Pr (3.40)	6	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅛	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	20	19½	19½	− ⅝
17⅝	9½	Am International	35	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
58⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	25	36	33½	36	+3½
128	91	Am Locomotive pf	2	82	81¾	82	+1
29⅜	14½	Am M & Fdy (⅝g)	12	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Am M & Met (.60)	2	8	8¾	8	+ ⅛
68⅜	36¼	Am Metal (½g)	31	39⅛	38½	38⅝	+1
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	6¾	Am Power & Light	75	7⅞	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
87½	45½	Am P & L 2d pf (6)	4	49¾	46	48¾	+4⅛
72½	39	Am P & L 6$ pf (8)	3	43	40¼	43	+3⅛
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	94	18¾	14¼	15½	+ ⅜
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	3	32	32	32	
101⅝	86½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	21	89	86	86½	+2
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24½	24	24	
29	18½	Am Seating (¾g)	31	19	17½	19	+ ½
108¾	67½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	62	70⅞	68½	70⅛	+3¾
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138¼	138½	138½	Sep 24
67½	50¾	Am Snuff (3a)	13	52	50	51	
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1¼g)	26	36	33	35¾	+2¾
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	10	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
56⅞	35½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	27	39	36¼	38	+2¼
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Sep 11
34	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	20½	20	20½	− ⅛
187	156½	Am Tel & Tel (8)	47	163¼	158	162	+8¼
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	6	74	73	74	+3¾
99¾	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	31	76	73¾	76	+3½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138	137	137	Sep 24
20½	8½	Am Type Founders	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
28½	13½	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	84	14½	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep 25
14⅜	7	Am Woolen	17	7	6⅞	7	
79	45	Am Woolen pf (3k)	8	45½	44¼	45½	
70	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	99	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	37	Anaconda (1¼g)	347	40⅛	36¾	40½	+3⅜
97	53	Anacon W&C (2½g)	6	51	51	51	−1
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	8	19¾	18	19¼	+1⅛
37½	14⅝	Andes Copper	6	16	12	16	−1⅜
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	38½	38¼	38¼	− ¼
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	121	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
99½	77	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	77	74	75	−2¾
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	46¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	21	47½	45¾	46	−1
16¼	8¾	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	9¼	8⅝	9	
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	27	12½	10½	12½	+2¼
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	4	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 21
57½	45	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	−1½
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	29	59	54½	57½	+3
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	5	90	90	90	Sep 24
55½	31½	Atl Coast Line	12	33½	31½	33	+1½
29	9	Atl Gulf & W In	2	9	9	9	Sep 24
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅜
37	23	Atl Refining (1)	43	23½	22½	23¾	+ ⅛
116½	103	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	10..	103	103	Sep 24
18½	12⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	35	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
52⅜	47	Atlas Corp pf (3)	10	47	47	47	
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	60	58	58	Sep 25
18¼	17	Atlas Tack (1⅝g)	12	7	6¾	7	
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	9	12½	12½	12⅜	−1½
9½	2	Austin Nichols	18	3½	2⅝	3	+1½
9¼	4	Aviation Corp	102	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛

—B—

23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	94	12¾	11½	12½	+1½
40½	15⅜	Balt & Ohio	132	17½	15¾	17½	+1½
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
45	26	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	36	36	36	Sep 25
43⅞	17⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	39	20⅝	18	20⅝	+2⅞
32	16	Barker Bros	6	16	15	15	−1
35⅛	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	54	18¼	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
20¼	11¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅔g)	12	22	11	12	+ ⅜
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	10	18	17	17½	− ⅜
105¾	100	Beat Cr pf ww (b)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
114¾	100	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107⅞	107½	107½	Sep 20
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	7	10¼	9⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
85½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	86	87	8.	Sep 1
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	29	15½	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
33⅜	17¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	11	18¼	18⅜	18¼	
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Sep 25
105½	67¼	Beth Steel (2½g)	185	71⅛	65½	71¼	+4
20	18½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅝
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
69¾	43¾	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	42	42	42	−1¾
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	4	19¾	18½	19	+1
29½	12½	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	18	15½	14½	15⅝	+1¾
49¾	22	Boeing Airplane	56	24¼	22¾	24¼	+2
48½	34	Bohn Alum (2⅝g)	6	33¾	32	33¾	− ⅝
25	18½	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	18½	18	18	− ½
28	20⅛	Borden (1.60)	20	21	20½	21	− ⅛
50⅝	36⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	29	38¾	36¾	38⅝	+1⅜
15⅝	8⅝	Boston & Maine	2	8	8	8	Sep 25
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅜
35⅝	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	27	26	27	+1½
23¼	12½	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	47	13	11⅝	13	+ ⅛
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	46	52¾	50	52¼	+2¾
53½	40	Briggs & Str (2½g)	3	57½	56	57	−2
41	26	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	35	35	35	− ⅛
8	4	Bklyn & Queens 1	21	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	8½	7½	7½	−3⅜
53	34¼	Bklyn-Man T	49	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅜
102¼	32⅜	Bklyn-Man T pf	3	59	34	39	+8¾
52¾	24⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (2.30g)	4	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
50	40	Brown Shoe (3)	3	40	40	40	
24½	11¼	Brunswick-Bal (⅝g)	24	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	39	13¾	11½	12¾	+1¼
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	55	6¾	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	40	6½	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
45½	22⅜	Bullard Co (1)	14	23	22	23	+ ⅜
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	29	39	36½	39	+3½
18⅝	11	Burlington Mills (1)	6	10	10	10	−1
38⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.60g)	16	28	23	25	+2
14⅜	11	Bush Terminal	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
39	13	Bush Term 7% deb	2	11¾	11	11½	+ ⅛
18½	11¼	Butler Bros (.60)	22	11⅝	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1¾)	6	28½	25	25½	+1
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	18	4⅝	4	4½	+ ⅛
33¾	11	Byers Co	9	12¾	11¾	12¾	+1¾
34⅜	19⅛	Byron Jackson (1g)	5	21½	20½	21½	+1⅝

—C—

48⅛	38	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+2¼
52	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6½	2¼	Callahan Z-Ed	65	2½	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
20½	9¾	Calumet & H (1.10g)	74	10⅝	9⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	22	Campbell Wy (1)	11	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
38¼	14½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	66	15⅝	14½	15⅜	+1⅜
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	76	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	8	36	36	36	Sep 25
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (.75g)	1	9	9	9	
35⅝	23	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	3	23	22	23	
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen'l (.15g)	11	8½	8	8¼	− ⅛
191¾	126	Case (J I)	18	132	128½	132	+ ⅝
100	½¾	Caterpil Tract (2½g)	10	74½	71	74½	+1⅝
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2.40g)	64	29½	27½	29¼	+2
115	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 22
48¾	28	Celotex (.80g)	2	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
39¾	29¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	4	Cent Fdy	41	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	Cent RR NJ	12	16½	16	16	Sep 25
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7½	7½	7½	
16½	6⅛	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	7¾	7	7¾	− ⅛
86⅜	45	Cerro de Pasco (4)	24	49	49	54	+3½
23⅜	7½	Certain-teed	20	8½	7⅜	8⅛	+1
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	6	45½	43½	45	+3
48	10⅝	Checker Cab	3	12¾	12	12	Sep 24
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (3.80a)	54	41	39¾	41	+1¾
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	− ½
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	2	51	51	51	+1½
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4¼	4½	
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	55	3¾	3½	3⅝	
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Chi Ot West	14	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Ot West pf	13	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
7¼	3⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	80	2½	2¼	2⅜	
33	15¼	Chi Pneu T	14	17¼	15½	17	+1½
45	36	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38	35	35	
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8¾	3½	C R I & P 6% pf	7	3½	3	3	
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
27½	11	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	4	11	11	11	
23½	15¼	Chick Cot Oil	18	16½	16	16½	− ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Childs Co	18	8⅝	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
138¼	97	Chrysler (7g)	318	93⅛	87½	93	+5

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div. in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
21¾	14	City Inv & F (2)	6	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	City Stores	28	5	4⅝	5	
48	31¾	Clark Equip (1.20g)	3	33	33	33	
48⅛	24¾	Cler Cliffs Dr (1½g)	18	27	25	27	+ ⅛
38⅛	18½	Cleve Cliffs Pf (3.50)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
179½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	8	150	147½	150	+ ⅝
88	56¾	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	87	87	87	Sep 25
28⅝	13¼	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	33	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	
69¾	38	Coll & Alk (4g)	13	37	36	36⅜	+1⅛
81⅝	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	20	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
32	23¾	Colum Br A (1.60g)	3	28	27	27	+1⅛
31½	23¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	2	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
26¾	8	Colum G&E (.30g)	196	9¾	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
100	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	81	81	81	+ ½
39½	19¾	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	19	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 13
130⅝	86	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	97	88	97	+2
61	47¼	Comi Credit (4a)	18	49¾	47⅞	49¾	+2⅝
114	91	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	91	91	91	Sep 24
80½	49⅝	Comi Invest Tr (4)	48	51	47⅝	50	
130	90	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
21¾	10	Comi Solv (.80)	54	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Comwlth & Sou	270	3	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
75⅝	41	Comwlth & So pf (5)	7	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Conde Nast	2	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
45⅛	27	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	27	29⅝	28	28⅝	+1⅛
24½	10	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	−3
33¾	13	Consol Aircraft	23	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	8½	Consol Cigar	7	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	30⅛	Consol Edison (3½g)	97	31½	29⅞	31½	+2
60¾	50¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	160⅝	160¼	160½	− ½
5¾	2	Consol Film	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
18⅝	8½	Consol Film pf	30	9¼	8	8⅛	
23½	8	Consol Laundries	17	8⅝	8	8⅝	− ⅛
17⅞	21½	Consol Oil (.80a)	167	12⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
106¾	104	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 23
16⅝	4⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8	4½	Consol Textile	84	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	6⅜	Consol Coal	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
82⅛	58	Consum Pow pf (4½)	10	70	70	70	
37⅞	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	41	21¾	19½	21½	+1½
31⅛	13¼	Cont Baking A	21	15	13¾	15	+1⅛
8¼	2	Cont Baking B	41	3½	3	3½	
108⅞	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	13	83½	83½	83½	+1⅜
88½	50	Cont Can (3)	21	83¾	82¾	83¼	+1¼
32¼	11	Cont Dia Fib (1⅝g)

Business and Industry

Factory Wages and Employment in August Near 1929 Levels

Commerce and Finance

Exchange to Seek Cause of Slump In Steel Common

NEW YORK (AP)—In the first step of an inquiry into sources of selling which caused the recent stock market slump, the New York Stock Exchange opened an investigation of dealings in United States Steel common.

A questionnaire sent by the Exchange's Business Conduct Committee to all members required detailed information on all transactions in the stock between Sept. 7 and Sept. 25.

The initial break in the stock market occurred on Sept. 7. In less than three weeks Steel plunged more than $20 a share, shearing about $191,000,000 off the value of the approximately 8,700,000 outstanding shares.

Brokers said the Exchange action established a precedent. It has circulated many questionnaires in recent years, but it was said to be the first fact-finding survey of the buying and selling currents. Most of the past questionnaires, it was pointed out, were motivated by suspicions of irregularities or violation of Exchange rules.

It was announced the returns from the current questionnaire would "provide the basis for a study by the committee on business conduct of transactions, both on the buying and selling sides, during the last three weeks."

The brokers were requested to indicate whether their selling orders were for long or short account and to supply details of amounts, prices, stock received or delivered and the names of customers.

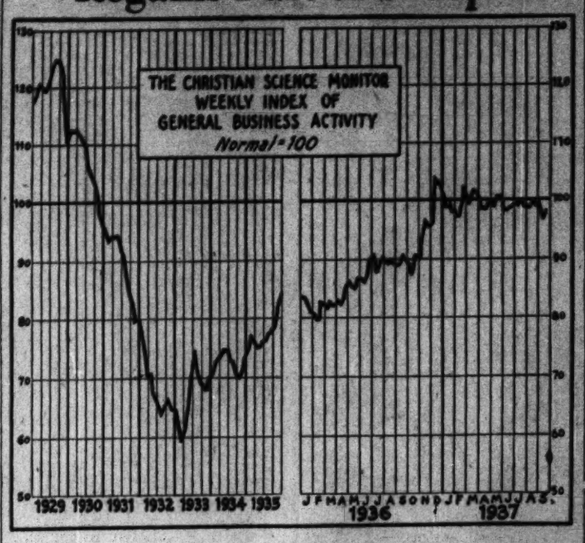
Brokerage circles said the questionnaire appeared to be in line with statements made recently by the Exchange president, Charles R. Gay, in which he took issue with James M. Landis, who retired as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Speaking of Mr. Landis's defense of the SEC controls in face of Wall Street opinion they made for "thinness" of markets, Mr. Gay declared that "too much" regulation threatened to impair the market's functions, but he added he was in favor of an impartial study of the market to determine how it could best be made to function for investors.

Announcement of the questionnaire came after the close of the market.

Prices were steadier in the short session of Saturday, but recovery of ground lost in the sharp break was negligible. Taking the list broadly, Wall Street statisticians have variously estimated the loss in share values incident to the September drop at from $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000.

Monitor Index of Business Regains Part of Sharp Loss


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S.
1936
1937

An advance in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity over the week ended Sept. 18 offset a portion of the sharp loss recorded the previous week. While the index is still substantially below the level of two weeks previously, the increase carried it to 98.2 on Sept. 18 compared with 96.6 on Sept. 11 and 90.5 on Sept. 19, 1936.

The three components of the index contributed to the advance. In the case of miscellaneous carloadings, the reported total for the week reached the highest level this year and the highest since October of last year. Bank debits outside New York City likewise advanced to a higher level than any since the middle of March. For both series, however, a portion of the increase was seasonal and although the adjusted indexes advanced they remained well below the high levels of this year.

Electric power production, the third component of the index, rose substantially above the total for the holiday week but failed to recover to the peak of the previous week.

During the past week further declines in production volumes were recorded whereas some improvement in trade activity occurred. Steel ingot production has dropped off to 76 per cent of capacity, compared with 80 per cent the week before, Iron Age estimated. New business has improved moderately, but orders have come chiefly from the automobile industry and these in slower volume than expected. Railroad buying has dwindled almost to nothing and demand from the construction field has been light.

Motorcar production was reduced again last week to an estimated total of 28,030 units, compared with 30,150 the week before and 20,597 a year ago. All manufacturers are reported to have completed production of 1937 models and increases in 1938 model output are expected from now on.

In the cotton textile industry some improvement in buying has been noted, but for woolen textiles demand has been very light, and operations in both divisions have been curtailed.

Retail trade activity made large gains last week in the agricultural districts. Advances of 12 to 25 per cent over a year ago were reported in the South and Southwest. Smaller gains were reposted in the middle West and East, but the average increase for the country as a whole was estimated at 12 per cent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices recorded an increase for the week ended Sept. 18 as a result of sharp advances in the prices of farm products and foods. The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sept. 18 1937	Sept. 11 1937	Sept. 19 1936
Combined index	98.2	96.6	90.5
Bk debits outside NYC	95.8	92.0	87.4
Elec power prod	100.8	99.6	90.5
Misc. carloadings	95.8	95.2	93.7

*Preliminary.

August Pay Rolls And Employment Gain Substantial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Employment in United States industry hopped up 43,000 persons as of the end of August, compared with July 31, and the pay roll total increased nearly $8,400,000, the Department of Labor announces. Compared with August, 1936, these industries showed an employment gain of more than 1,100,000 persons and of $64,100,000 in pay rolls.

Near 1929 Records

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment for August, based on the 1923-25 average, was 102.2, the highest, with the exception of May, 1937, since November, 1929. The pay roll index, 103.7, also was the highest since November, 1929, except for April and May of this year.

"Factory employment showed a seasonal expansion from July to August and nine of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed also reported employment gains," said Secretary Perkins. "These increases, however, were partially offset by seasonal recessions in retail-trade employment and decreases in the remaining six /non-manufacturing industries surveyed."

Some Gains Seasonal

Seasonal gains of 0.8 per cent in factory employment and 3.3 per cent in pay rolls were reported in August from July. Increases in employment in August from July have been shown in 17 of the preceding 18 years for which data are available, and pay rolls have increased in 16 of these years. These gains are due largely to a resumption of operations after July shut-downs for inventory, repairs and vacations, although many concerns also reported repairs and vacations in August.

A comparison of factory employment in August, 1936, with August, 1937, shows a gain of 9.3 per cent and a similar comparison of weekly pay rolls shows a gain of 24.2 per cent over the year intervals.

The combined 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed a net loss of 25,000 workers. This decrease was due chiefly to a decline of more than 50,000 workers in retail establishments, hot weather and vacations causing the customary recessions in July and August. Employment in retail-trade establishments in August, 1937, was 4.7 per cent above the level of August, 1936.

Air Travel Makes New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A new high record was set last month for travel by air in the United States, according to Edgars S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America. The August gain was 16 per cent over the like month a year ago.

Passenger-revenue miles flown in August this year numbered 44,390,974. Air traffic during the first eight months of the year was 12 per cent more than in 1936.

Steel Operations Decline 4 Points To 76 P C Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Operations of steel mills from a national standpoint have declined four points to a basis of 76 per cent of capacity, the publication Steel figures. Pittsburgh operations have reacted 11 points to 73 per cent of capacity, it is estimated.

According to further observations of the publication, so-called backlogs of steelmakers have been drawn upon so that activity is likely to be limited to incoming business. Buying has increased from the lowest level of midsummer but it has not yet livened up enough to equal shipments, which condition would indicate some curtailment of production in the immediate future.

Steel goes on, to say in part: "This situation is viewed with equanimity by steelmakers, as, in spite of not equaling earlier expectations, the industry is producing at a high and reasonably profitable rate. Well informed expectation is that for the remainder of the year steelmaking will be at 70 to 80 per cent of the rate prevailing for the first eight months.

"There are not a few reassuring facts in the week's news. Los Angeles Has placed 11,050 tons of plates for a water line, the Denver & Rio Grande has ordered 13,400 tons of rails from Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., the New York Central has divided about 10,000 tons of steel, largely plates and shapes, for car building and repair and Ford Motor Co. is inquiring for 15,000 tons of structurals for a press shop. In addition it is understood Russia has placed an order for steel axles for cars and locomotives, sufficient to keep axle shops busy six to eight weeks.

"These tonnages are not enough to keep up production at the rate of earlier months but they indicate activity in various lines.

"Chicago operations have declined 3.5 points to 79.5, Wheeling 7 to 82 and Birmingham, Ala., 8 to 83. As a partial offset to these losses Cleveland advanced 1 point to 64, Buffalo 4 to 74, Detroit 5 to 100 and Cincinnati 9 to 89. There was no change in Eastern Pennsylvania at 63, Youngstown, Ohio, at 70, New England at 75 and St. Louis at 74.

"Automotive production last week was a shade lower than the preceding period, with 28,030 units, compared with 30,150. General Motors made 14,000 cars, compared with 13,700, Chrysler 3075 compared with 1750, with the Ford plant closed. This is probably about the low mark for the model change season."

Thrift Exponent

Herbert N. Fell

Executive Secretary of Thrift and Security Foundation of Washington, D. C., and New York City, an Organization of Business, Industrial and Educational Interests Which Would Inculcate Nationwide Saving Among Wage Earners

Saving as Means To Security Aim Of Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With thrift among wage earners as one of its chief aims, the Thrift and Security Foundation will hold a conference of business, industrial and educational leaders at the Commodore Hotel in New York City on Oct. 13.

"Permanent prosperity for both the nation and the individual," best explains the eventual purpose of the organization, says Herbert N. Fell, executive secretary. The meeting, he says, is "open to all interested in saving time, material and money as a patriotic duty" on application in advance to foundation headquarters, 159 East 49th Street, New York City.

Appropriately, Benjamin A. Franklin, industrial engineering counsel of Springfield, Mass., a distant relative of the original "Poor Richard," is a leading member of the foundation and an announced speaker at the forthcoming New York conference. The modern Franklin, declaring he believes in the redistribution of wealth, adds it should be accomplished by making "the poor richer rather than the rich poorer."

Mr. Fell says:

"Sound economists agree present credit inflation in the United States will be followed by drastic currency inflation unless current savings by millions of people are made and definite action is taken by employers to promote such nationwide and permanent savings. It is the patriotic duty of wage earners to save now, the same as they did in 1917-18 when they bought government bonds.

New England foundation members include Davis R. Dewey, editor of the American Economic Review, Cambridge; Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College, and chairman of the New Hampshire Committee on Unemployment Reserves; Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield, Vt., president, Jones and Lamson Machine Company; Edward Wheeler Goss, of Waterbury, Conn.; Henry E. Jackson, former secretary of Democratic National Committee, of Ridgefield, Conn.; Everett W. Lord, dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University; James A. Moyer, director of the department of education, Boston; and A. C. Washburn, actuary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

Internal Revenue For '37 Increases More Than 32 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A 32.2 per cent increase in United States Internal Revenue collections as compared with 1936, is shown for the Government's fiscal year ended June 30, 1937. The total is $4,602,196,215; last year it was $3,539,209,281, a difference on the favorable side of $1,132,986,934.

The largest increase was in the combined income, excess profits and what the Treasury calls "unjust enrichment" taxes, all of which, at $3,179,941,834, were about 33 per cent greater than in the previous year.

Income tax total showed that, as in other years, New York led all other states by a very large margin, this being due in part to the fact that some corporations and individuals from other states filed from New York. The total for New York was $594,160,465, as against $414,345,495 in 1936, an increase of 43 per cent.

New York collections totalled $968,090,499 in 1937, or 21.24 per cent of all received. Illinois was second with $409,693,214, or 8.91 per cent of the total, and Pennsylvania third, with $399,977,075, or 8.58 per cent. South Dakota reported the smallest collections.

Liquor taxes totaled $594,245,088. Illinois led with $92,007,953, Pennsylvania was second with $73,228,100 and New York third with $63,549,201.

The increase of collections was attributed by Commissioner Helvering to continued improvement in business, changed provisions and higher rates of tax applicable to individual and corporation incomes and estates and the new levies on payrolls.

Gift taxes were disappointing, falling to $23,911,783.26, or 35 per cent less than in the previous year.

Additional assessments resulting from office audits and field investigations during the fiscal year 1937 totaled $399,448,702 as compared with $454,216,071 in 1936, including $285,765,138 on income taxes in 1937, as compared with $351,703,039 in the previous year.

The cost of collecting taxes during the fiscal year 1937 was $1.12 per $100, as against $1.39 per $100 for 1936.

Dry Goods Leader Expects New Laws To Put Up Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the Patman Act, the Miller-Tydings law and other legislation expected to be passed by the next session of the United States Congress, will raise prices to the consumer, is the opinion of Saul Cohn, president of City Stores Company and chairman of the General Legislative Committee of the National Retail Drygoods Association.

Mr. Cohn anticipated preferential consideration by the next Congress of the wage and hour bill, crop control, "the little TVA," general revision of the Federal Revenue Act and tightening of the anti-trust laws.

The Wheeler-Lea Federal Trade Commission bills, seeking to give the Commission broadened powers over the control of unfair methods of competition will probably be on the preferred list of the next Congress, he predicted. He saw considerable sentiment in both houses of Congress for amendments to remove inequities in the present tax laws. Some type of truth-in-fabric legislation is likely at the next session, he said and noted strong likelihood of passage of Senator Wheeler's bill to regulate child labor.

Upturn in Building Activity Reported In 6 Large Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Residential construction turned upward in half a dozen large cities, with sharpest gains in Mid-West, according to a special telegraphic survey made by Stewart MacDonald, federal housing administrator. Reports from California, Texas and some other sections were less encouraging, with little change from August's seasonal dullness.

Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Miami and Los Angeles reported early September gains above August. In these centers, particularly the first four, activity the first 10 days of this month probably is higher than the same period last year. The survey gives the first indication that the June-August slackening of residential building may be drawing to an end.

Although September figures for the country have not yet been compiled, preliminary reports indicate residential construction may be narrowing the gap from last year. Mortgages accepted for appraisal by FHA field offices the three weeks ended Sept. 11 aggregated $30,952,000, or only 12 per cent below the same weeks last year. This compared with 18 per cent decline in July.

Certain large centers seem to be forging ahead of the nationwide average, foretelling a more general pick-up later, officials believe. Reports of increased residential building in September in Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh are particularly gratifying because these middle western cities still have the biggest part of their building recovery ahead of them, whereas centers like Newark, San Francisco and Los Angeles already have had building boomlets. Detroit, which showed the largest fall recovery of any cities covered, apparently in September felt the effect of more settled labor conditions.

London Wool Sale Improves in Tone

LONDON (AP)—The fifth wool auction series of 1937 here has ended with the sale of 4987 bales out of 7100 offered. Domestic buyers bought well and traders considered the closing tone satisfactory.

Competition at the opening was hesitant but improved later, establishing the home-trade as principal buyer. Continental users supported Merino wools particularly. As in past sales, the selection of wool offered throughout this series was not representative because of a considerable quantity withheld from sale.

Cross-breds and slipes were lower in price 5 to 15 per cent compared with the July series. South American Merinos declined 5 to 10 per cent. Domestic users bought 29,500 bales, 18,000 were taken by the continent, 1000 went to American users, and 42,000 bales were held over for the next auction.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Five hundred and thirty-seven issues, out of 976 traded on Friday, reached new lows for the year. The averages are back to mid-1936 levels.

Business news, most people think here, has not yet explained such a drop. But the news keeps following the market down, and the market keeps depressing business sentiment, and the one outstanding argument of the bulls, that the Government will not let business get bad, is the most unconvincing that could be offered.

It is much easier for people to believe in a bull market than in a bear market. Every feeling of social hope and private profit is outraged by a bear market, and people are inclined to feel that it cannot be because it ought not to be. Arguments for ignoring bear markets always appear in every bear market. At present, for example, it is being questioned here whether the stock market, after all, is a reliable forecaster of business conditions. Carefully groomed statistics make a mildly convincing case. But any reliance put on this argument seems inspired more by hope than reason. Sharp, decisive market movements such as the present almost invariably either cause or are followed by a business set-back. The crash of 1929 was the Fort Sumter of the depression, though for months people thought the trouble would be short-lived.

What Caused Slump

Another odd theory has some circulation—a variation of the "they" theory of stock prices—that the break has been engineered to embarrass the Administration. It seems unreal and far-fetched. If true, it would in any case imply that business sentiment was in a vulnerable position, and it would imply that the power of wicked financial interests over business was greater than the power of benevolent financial authorities.

For many weeks the decline continued without talk of important European selling. Last week, however, quite a controversy developed over whether London was causing this market to go down or vice versa. London had a settlement day last week, in which one small brokerage house succumbed. Due to the difference of trading hours, London prices sometimes continued the decline of the previous afternoon in New York over into the next morning, after which selling was resumed on this side.

Some significance is attached here to reports of renewed gold hoarding in London. Gold hoarding is the buying side of bearish sentiment. All fear of a cut in the price of gold has now been dissipated on both sides of the Atlantic, both by the current market decline and by the transfer of $300,000,000 from the inactive gold fund into the banking system.

The next thing likely to develop is talk of an increase in the gold price. Simultaneous with this fear, if it comes, will be accelerated withdrawal of gold into private hoards. At first this would be hailed as a help to the American Treasury and the British Exchange Fund, but this feeling of relief could easily and quickly turn into alarm, due to the sensitive nature of the emotions that move gold.

Armament and Prosperity

If European prosperity has been as heavily dependent on re-armament as people were inclined to think last Spring, any letdown in war fears may be a signal for a letdown in European business sentiment, it is felt here. Not much is expected here of the Treasury's discussions over keeping European investments out of the United States. The British are not expected to like the idea at all. Besides, the time is hardly ripe for further tax moves to discourage investors. That time has passed.

Present bearish expectations here include unexpectedly low third quarter earnings statements next month and an unexpectedly low crop of year-end dividends; for corporations last year declared all their tax-avoiding dividends at once in the fourth quarter but this year they have been declaring them all along, and with the business outlook so clouded they may elect to keep the remainder of their earnings, even with the tax penalty involved. Steel operations are expected to decline from here, and there is talk of lower prices for steel, particularly for automobile steel.

Both commodities and high-grade bonds as well as stocks resumed their down-trend last week, making it again unanimous. Decline in government bonds is expected to be followed soon by Federal Reserve buying of governments again, though the Reserve banks had not been expected to go into the open market until the late fall seasonal outflow of money into circulation appeared.

Reserves at May 1 Level

Excess reserves are now back at levels prevailing before the May 1 final increase in reserve requirements, being now around $300,000,000 here, and nearly $1,100,000,000 for the country as a whole.

New York bank stocks took a sharp tumble this week, interpreted as partly due to the general down-trend in stock prices, in part due to the evident determination of the Washington authorities to keep short-term money cheap. National City Bank, down last week to 33, was within four points of its bank holiday price and many of the other bank stocks were correspondingly low.

The new issues market remains asleep; for although the few recent offerings have for the most part done well, it is all but impossible to market issues in a period of extreme price uncertainty like the present.

Large and uncomfortable questions are being discussed in the Street as a result of the current financial unpleasantness. One is, "Are business cycles getting worse, as a result of the scrapping of old financial standards and formulas?" and another is "Is the investment business in a long-term down-trend, for the same reason, and because of the waning political power of the wealthy investing classes?"

Treasury's Position

The cash position of the Treasury is almost astonishing. For the fiscal year up to September 21, the deficit is $242,000,000. But after allowance is made for the paper appropriations to the Old Age Reserve Account, Railroad Retirement Account, and Government employees' retirement funds, together with the receipts from the states into the unemployment trust fund, the Treasury is between $140,000,000 and $200,000,000 in pocket for the fiscal year to date. On balance it has borrowed nothing this year. After cashing $300,000,000 of its inactive gold, and paying off $350,000,000 of bills in cash, its working capital of $1,200,000,000 is about what it was at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Street's reaction to Mr. Douglas' press conference remarks on accession to chairmanship of the S. E. C. was mixed. Few have forgotten his hard words last fall about customers' men and last spring about investment bankers; and investment bankers are having a lot of trouble at Washington at present in getting new issued passed.

However, there was approval of Mr. Douglas' forthrightness, and of certain of his remarks, including "... I know that one thing that business and finance doesn't like is uncertainty ... (I won't) foist my own economic and social theories and ideas into the picture ... I believe in the enforcement of ... statutes ... directly rather than indirectly, so that people will know at all times where we stand ... there is in this country supremacy of the law ... this is a government of law, not of men, and ... we should not employ the statutes to accomplish by indirection what Congress never empowered us to accomplish. ..."

Rayon Industry Has 3300 P. C. Expansion In 1920-'36 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the rayon industry is a striking example of a "growth" industry, is the conclusion of a study made by Brookmire Economic Service. Expansion and consumption of rayon for the period of 1920 to 1936 increased 3300 per cent, compared with 21 per cent for cotton and 94 per cent for automobiles. Consumption of non-acetate yarn increased from 8,718,000 pounds in 1920 to 297,631,000 pounds in 1936, or at an annual rate of 11.4 per cent. Even the depression could not stop the growth of rayon consumption. In 1932, the nadir of the depression, rayon consumption was 16 per cent higher than in 1929. Consumption in 1936 was 127 per cent above 1929 levels.

The expansion in the use of rayon was accompanied and stimulated by a steady decline in its price. From 1920 to the depression low in 1933, the price of 150 denier rayon fell from $4.93 a pound to 52 cents, or 89 per cent. As the technological problems of production were solved and costs of manufacture reduced, producers lowered the price of rayon to encourage its use.

Currently, although demand is maintaining factory operations at capacity, the price of rayon remains at 63 cents a pound. The recent reduction of three cents a pound, not in rayon yarn but in rayon staple fiber, continues the policy of producers in keeping prices at levels which would insure an expanding volume of sales.

Rayon has cut seriously into the consumption of silk, continues the Brookmire report. The substitution of rayon for silk has been facilitated by a steady improvement in the quality of rayon yarns and fabrics. More recently the development of rayon staple fiber has enabled rayon to encroach on the field of wool. No nearby price change appears probable, but rayon consumption seems destined to reach still higher levels, says the report.

Mull Over Utility Ownership 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Voters of this city have another decade in which to determine whether they desire a publicly owned utility system. City commissioners have voted to extend for 10 years the city's option to buy the properties of the Northwestern Electric Company.

Advocates of public utility districts, municipal ownership and other public enterprises appeared before the city officials to urge that the latter allow sufficient time in which to educate the public to the proposed venture. Emphasis was placed upon the impending completion of gigantic Bonneville dam, 45 miles east of here —a project which, it is expected, will provide great quantities of cheap power.

Turkeys Less Plentiful; Supply 10 P. C. Under '36

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners won't be so plentiful this year as last, federal economists reported.

They estimated the 1937 supply is about 10 per cent below last year's. Growers intend to market their birds earlier at slightly heavier weights than in 1936, the economists said.

Briggs Plans Erection Of New $3,000,000 Plant

DETROIT (AP)—Walter O. Briggs, chairman of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., announced plans for a new plant to manufacture moldings and other automobile parts.

He said the cost would be approximately $3,000,000. The expansion, Mr. Briggs said, resulted from the cancellation of a proposed merger between Briggs and the Motor Products Corp.

Half 1938 Federal Budget for Special Groups, Says Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — About half the 1938 budget of the Federal Government represents payments of one sort or another "to special groups of people, not primarily for services rendered, but for relief or special aid," says the New York Trust Company. This huge sum of $3,500,000,000 includes all expenditures under the Social Security Act and veterans' pensions and benefits, as well as payments for direct relief or work-relief, the bank review points out, but it nevertheless affords graphic evidence of how the Federal Government has become involved in redistributing the national income through payments to special groups from eventual taxes on the people as a whole.

The bank says further:

"While further economic improvement should continue to reduce unemployment, relief rolls are not falling off proportionately and costs remain so high that the savings which should be effected are simply not materializing. It is all too apparent that only a decisive stand upon the part of the Federal Government in cutting relief rolls, and co-operating with industry for the transfer of WPA workers to private enterprise, combined with the economic administration of such relief as must be extended, can give any promise of reduction of the heavy burden the country is still carrying.

"The absorption of the unemployed in industry is the goal toward which the country must work. Everything which slows up this process is fastening the incubus of relief upon the American people just that much more strongly."

Securities Sales In August Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reports the dollar value of sales on the 22 national securities exchanges in August was $1,277,538,486, a decrease of 9.8 per cent from July and a drop of 22.9 per cent below the same month a year ago.

August was the last of a series of slow trading months, before this month's unsettled trading rocketed the volume up to near record figures on some days.

Stock sales totaled $1,119,357,535 for 38,563,248 shares and bond sales, $158,163,872 for bonds with a face value of $187,458,075. Compared with July, stock sales declined 9.9 per cent in dollar values and 7.9 per cent in shares, while bond sales dropped 8.9 per cent in sales value and 9.5 per cent in volume.

The New York Stock and Curb Exchanges accounted for 95.8 per cent of the month's transactions.

Ludlum Steel Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Ludlum Steel Co. at a special meeting approved an increase in authorized common capital stock to 1,000,000 shares from 500,000. It is planned later to offer stockholders rights to subscribe to not more than 125,000 shares, the balance to be held in the Treasury for future requirements.

World Production And Consumption Of Tin Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

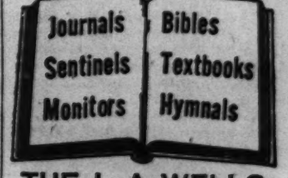
NEW YORK—World production of tin fell from 17,100 tons in June to 15,900 tons in July of the current year, while world consumption decreased from 14,990 tons to 14,700 tons, recounts International Tin Research and Development Council.

In the 12 months ended July, 1937, world consumption increased by nearly 12 per cent over the consumption for the preceding 12 months.

The largest percentage increase in tin consumption occurred in Russia where there was a rise of 56.2 per cent from 7768 tons in the year ended July, 1936, to 12,134 tons in the year ended July, 1937. In the United States there was an increase of 16.8 per cent to 83,231 tons and in the United Kingdom an increase of nearly 19 per cent to 25,384 tons, this being the highest total reached since the year 1928. Consumption in Germany increased by 19.4 per cent to 10,491 tons, and in Japan by 26.3 per cent to 8162 tons.

World visible stocks of tin increased by 122 tons in August, 1937, to 25,164 tons. At the end of August, 1936, the level of stocks was 16,772 tons. The average cash price per ton of standard tin in August, 1937, was £264.15.1 against £263.14.1 in July and £249.19.11 in June.

BOOKBINDING



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We have paid 100
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Because our security lies in first mortgages selected with utmost attention to character, we have paid semi-annual dividends of 4% or more for half a century.
Your investment with us is insured
Share Savings in this association are insured up to $5000.00 each by a United States Government Corporation. We issue various types of shares. Start now to save with safety.
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992 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sears, Roebuck Officials Expect Year-End Spurt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fundamental conditions in the general business structure are still so strong that closing months of the year must yield a large retail trade, in the opinion of officials of Sears, Roebuck & Co. These underlying points of strength are a $1,000,000,000 increase in farm income, an increase of 2,000,000 in the number employed in the country as well as general increase in wage levels, and finally a moderate increase in dividend payments, all these factors combining to produce a 10 per cent expansion in public purchasing power.

Declines Not Upsetting

Recent declines in stock and commodity prices, which have induced an attack of "jitters" in the financial community not easily understandable, have failed to upset earlier confidence in a good showing in the balance of the present year.

In the recent past the trends indicated above have been seen. Sears, Roebuck's sales have shown greatest gain in the middle west, west and northwest, but have fallen behind in the southeast. Continuation of these trends is expected.

Following the first five periods of four weeks each in the current fiscal year, when sales showed a 20 per cent gain over a year ago, the rate of increase in the company's sales fell off. In the next three pepriods the gain was only about 7 per cent. Comparison was made with a period a year ago when, due to bonus payments and other special causes, sales were showing especially large increases, well over 30 per cent, over the same months of 1935. If recent months had shown 20 per cent gains over last year the company's physical facilities would have been overtaxed.

Best Gains Ahead

Present expectations are, however, that the months just ahead will show a somewhat greater increase than the 7 per cent recently seen. This is of added significance because of the importance in both sales and earnings of the closing months of the year. In the 16 weeks ended Dec. 31, 1936, or 30 per cent of the full year, Sears did nearly 40 per cent of the gross sales for its whole fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1937. Retail business, especially, has a big lift in this period. At present, both retail and mail order departments are showing about the same rate of increase.

Sharp gain in sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the first 24 weeks of its present fiscal year yielded corresponding increase in profits over the year before. Net this year was $15,190,441, up 20.2 per cent over net of $12,634,285 a year before, but due to increase in stock outstanding, per share net was $2.76 against $2.60. The increase was distributed fairly evenly over the first 24 weeks.

Railroads Report Operating Returns

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) of railroads reporting for August include:

	1937	1936
C St P Minn&Omaha	$107,844	$315,533
Delaware & Hudson	†43,392	†191,219
Gt Northern	‡2,023,686	‡1,931,531
N Y Central	3,209,801	4,379,509
Pitts & Lake Erie	546,996	532,289
Pitts & West Va	97,393	92,685
Rutland	18,376	31,838
Seaboard Air Lines	23,993	126,914
Soo Lines	413,692	582,062

†—Deficit.
‡—After charges and taxes.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	14.27	15.18
Affiliated F Inc	6.37	7.02
Amerex Hold	20.875	22.375
Am Business Shrs	.88	.97
Am Gen Equip Inc	.80	.89
Am Insls Stocks	4.875	5.375
British Type Inv	.38	.48
Broad St Inv	26.99	28.87
Bullock Fund	15.625	17.375
Can Inv Fund	3.80	4.20
Century Shrs Tr	22.07	23.74
Chain St Inv Corp	1.125	1.625
Chain St Investors	21.27	22.62
Dividend Shrs	1.46	1.61
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	20.18	21.90
Eaton & Howard Fd F	13.43	14.57
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.75	34.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.47	23.12
Fund Investors Inc	18.32	19.45
Gen Capital	34.36	36.94
Gen Investors Tr	5.44	5.92
Incorp Investors	19.54	21.06
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	38.75	39.75
Maryland Fund	7.26	7.96
Mass Invest Tr	22.51	23.88
Mutual Invest	12.73	13.91
Nation Wide Voting	1.51	1.67
New England Fund	14.62	15.82
Northern Secur	65.00	72.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.30	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.56	.67
Quarterly Income Inc	14.01	15.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.50	16.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	105.00
Repub Invest Fund	.75	.85
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	7.00	8.00
Spencer Trask Fund	16.78	17.86
Stand Util Inc	.58	.63
State Street Invest	95.00	98.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.74	.82
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.14	1.26
US El Lt & P Voting	.82	.90
Wellington Fund	14.93	16.41
World Investment Tr	7.02	7.63

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.97	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.15	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.87	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.94	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.72	..
Diversified Tr C	4.05	..
Diversified Tr D	6.05	6.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.23	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.84	3.94
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	55.75	..
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.23	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1946	2.90	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.84	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1990	2.66	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.85	11.56
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.28	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.46	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.875	14.375
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.08	2.18

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	7.00	8.00
First Boston Corp	17.75	19.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	2.127	2.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

Liq. value	Sales	K-1	K-2
		18.59	20.29
		12.90	14.21

Bonds — **Common Stocks**

B-1	22.16	35.96	S-1
B-2	23.91	28.39	S-2
B-3	16.69	18.62	S-3
B-4	9.13	10.07	S-4

Preferred Stocks

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 10 higher to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
October	102.5	101.4	101.5b
March	103.0	102.0	102.0
July	102.4	101.9	101.9b

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s '43-'47 June	106.16	106.12	106.12
101 2¾s '51	106.16	106.7	106.10
22 2¾s '45-'43	106.5	106.2	106.2
21 2¼s '45-'43 reg	106.2	106.2	106.2
13 4s '44-'44	111.8	111.6	111.6
10 2¾s '47-'45	107.3	107.1	107.1
1 2¾s '48-'46	106.12	106.12	106.12
116 2¾s '46-'46	107.27	107.25	107.27
1 4¼s '44-'47	110.24	110.24	110.24
139 2¾s '51-'49	109.13	109.9	109.10
62 3¼s '46-'46	97.30	97.27	97.27
73 3¼s '45-'45	99.30	99.13	99.13
24 3s '55-'51	102.12	102.12	102.12
28 2¾s '60-'55	100.16	100.11	100.11
70 2¼s '59-'56	99.17	99.13	99.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '47-'42	101.17	101.17	101.17
30 3¼s '44-'44	103.24	103.21	103.21
3 3s '46-'44	102.7	102.4	102.4

Home Owners' Loan

84 2¾s '49-'39	100.12	100.8	100.10
66 2¾s '44-'42	100.8	100.4	100.4
33 2s '52-'44	102.4	101.30	101.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	103	104	104
22 Alleghany 5s '44	76	74	74
35 Alleghany 5s '49	81¼	81	81½
† Alleghany 5s '50 st	29½	29	30½
8 Alleg Val 4s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Am & For Pw 5s '30	47½	47½	47½
1 Am Ice 6s '53	85	85	85
4 Am Ice 6s '53 ctf	85	85	85
1 Am Pow & Lt 6s '2016	104	104	104
1 Am Rad & St San 6s '47	107	107	107
1 Am Tob 3s '44	109½	109½	109½
1 Am Wat Wks 6s '34	100	100	100
1 Am Wat Wks 6s '34 ctf

Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

10-year average stretching back to the small beginnings of the Southwest's "cotton history."

All versions seen here of the program which will be laid before Congress at the beginning of the next session, and which Congress is pledged to consider ahead of everything else, provide that the "base" acreage and production of any of the crops to be controlled shall be the average for the 10-year period, 1927 to 1936 inclusive. A farmer's marketing quota shall be a certain percentage of the base, fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture with relation to carry-over from the preceding crop, expected demand, and specified allowances for the "ever normal granary."

Control Looked For

The report here is that it is proposed not only to withhold benefit payments and loans from non-cooperators, but that a fine is to be imposed, for marketings in excess of quota, of half the parity price thereof. Parity for cotton—that is, what the grower must receive for a pound of cotton to buy the same amount of other commodities that a pound of cotton would buy in the 1909-14 period—would be 16.9 cents at this writing.

It is accepted in the Southwest that there will be a crop control act and that it will have sufficient teeth so that every producer of a basic commodity must comply. Great difficulties are foreseen in changing 600,000 to 650,000 acres from cotton to other products between two seasons. Furthermore, increased supplies of the new products may seriously disrupt all forms of agriculture.

Greatest difference between the 10-year average and present cotton acreage is in California, where the average harvested acreage, 1927-36, was 225,000; average yield, 224,000 bales. This year California has 614,000 acres from which the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts a crop of 642,000 bales. Californians calculate that if restrictions are imposed on the 10-year-average base, they will not be permitted to grow cotton on more than 200,000 acres in 1938.

Arizona's 10-year average is 170,000 acres and 127,000 bales. This year it has 269,000 acres in cotton, with a probable yield of 244,000 bales.

New Mexico's 10-year average is 110,000 acres and 89,000 bales. Its 1937 acreage stands at 136,000, from which 128,000 bales are expected.

Methods Raise Production

An argument used against a 10-year base, is that the yields per acre have tended to increase progressively, due to better farming methods and more careful selection of planting seed. Between 1927 and 1936 the average annual yield per acre in California rose from 340 to 574 pounds, in Arizona, from 335 to 448; and in New Mexico, from 345 to 457.

It is maintained that no Southern state has shown any material change in acreage or yield over the same period. The South is supposed to have reached the limit of cotton expansion before the Southwest began.

Reasons for the spread of cotton production into the irrigated areas, which began 20 years ago but has greatly accelerated since 1930, are various. Principal one is the bringing of raw land under irrigation, from storage reservoirs or pumps, cotton being almost the only crop that will yield a profit the first year or two "out of the brush," or for which the farmer can readily get production financing. A striking example is Casa Grande Valley, in Arizona, which had 12,000 acres in cotton in 1929 before the Coolidge Dam was completed, and has 65,000 in 1937.

Attention to all these matters is drawn in a set of resolutions adopted by the new Associated Cotton Growers of California at Fresno, by the Associated Cotton Growers of Arizona at Phoenix, and by a mass meeting at Phoenix under auspices of the state Farm Bureau Federation. The resolutions, also briefs, will be laid before the cotton sub-committe when it meets at Oklahoma City under the chairmanship of Senator Ellison D. Smith.

Standard of 1937 Requested

It is requested that the cotton base for each state be its 1937 acreage and production, plus land that was diverted from cotton this year in compliance with the soil conservation program. It is foreseen that the South will probably object to this, but Arizona and California are prepared for battle.

Objects of the new associations are to carry on the fight for a higher cotton base not only at Oklahoma City, but also at Washington. California officers, elected on Sept. 13, are: E. F. Loescher, Fresno, president; J. F. O'Neill, Fresno, vice-president; H. L. Pomeroy, Bakersfield, secretary; H. E. Woodworth, Bakersfield, treasurer. Counties represented by two directors each are: Imperial, Riverside, Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Madero and Merced.

Arizonans, meeting Sept. 16, chose Carl Miller, Avondale, as chairman of an executive committee. On the following day a mass meeting called by the Farm Bureau endorsed the "Fresno program." M. A. Anderson of Casa Grande, A. M. Creighton and O. M. Lassen of Phoenix, were selected as delegates to Oklahoma City.

Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

automobiles is one long array of flags, streamers and banners—a never ending line of color by day and of brilliant light by night. The route includes part of the impressive Heerstrasse as far as the Adolf Hitlerplatz, and a two-mile run through the Tiergarten, the Brandenburg Gate and Unter den Linden, Berlin's finest street—all of which are almost in one continuous straight line.

To the pomp and pageantry as in Munich were added careful precautions in all of these arrangements. Thousands of Black and Brown Shirts appropriately armed on guard throughout the line of the route, just as they have guarded the key points on railways and on streets wherever the Duce has passed.

The two "People's Leaders" had already had a strenuous time during the past 36 hours. Since Saturday evening they have covered more than half of Germany. From Munich they traveled by special train to Mecklenburg to the army maneuvers, and last night left again for Essen.

Greeting by Reich Cabinet

Following their arrival Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler drove along the "Via Triumphalis" to the Reich President's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse, which is Signor Mussolini's temporary home here.

Immediately on alighting from the train came the presentation of the Reich's Cabinet to Signor Mussolini and then the inspection of the special guard of honor of the armed forces before entering his automobile. At night is a state reception given in his honor at the Reichschancellery.

Despite the pressure of their engagements, the two dictators have, it is reported, found time to initiate certain conversations on political issues. But important discussions are undoubtedly due for Tuesday, and until then, presumably, no decisions would be reached.

Reports of various kinds which have been given credence in certain quarters, while differing in details, all agree that should any peace overtures be made by the two dictators to the world, they would contain demands for "equal status" for Germany and Italy, not only in political but also in economic matters, especially as concerns the distribution of the world's raw materials and the unity of all Europe against Bolshevism, in action, not simply in words.

World Interest in Visit

This, it is understood, would be the program of action of the two totalitarian states which democracies must be prepared to accept if European peace is possible, so far as the 110,000,000 persons between the North Sea and the Adriatic are concerned.

Probably the most noteworthy fact in the meeting up to the present is the interest if not the concern with which this present meeting is being regarded throughout Europe and America.

This is thoroughly appreciated here where special attention is drawn to the contrast between now and before Herr Hitler came to power or, better still, before and after German rearmament. Six years ago the German press, whenever Germany did anything, always asked first what will the outside world say? Today it is different. Now the outside world is asking, what will the Berlin-Rome negotiations bring?

Four Freshmen Enroll From One Utah Family

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 27 (AP)—Four freshmen in one family—that was the record set at Brigham Young University here Sept. 25 when Dean, Samuel and Paul Francis and their sister Frances enrolled as first-year students.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under classified headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Take orders galore—20 and 50 folders WITH NAME $1. Exquisite 21 folder asst. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Complete line, 6 values. Approved personal imprint. Over 100 others in Assortment. Good profits. Samples on approval. Sunshine Art, Dept. OM, 104 Nassau, New York.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Pleasant, $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $672. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pittsburg 8-41, Mass.

MAKE extra money; spare time showing my "Exquisite Selections of Assortment, 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas personal Engraved Stationery, 50c. Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 208-P, Westfield, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly fireside; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED—Why not be independent? "You can by the Mutual Plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. A limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our products. Write today for full details. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1126, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose, underwear, direct to wearer; guaranteed one year, complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary; write today. Dept. C-8-S, ROSECLIFF - QUAKER, 1239 Broadway, New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Shaughnessy spun rayon housecobes; also latest Satin-Olio lingerie, pajamas, gowns, finest silk hosiery; direct from mills; low prices; unsurpassed values, send for catalog. SHAUGHNESSY CO., Dept. A, Watertown, N. Y.

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS, 50 Commonwealth Avenue—Sub-lease to settle estate. Mr. Poole, 234 Boylston Street, Boston. Telephone Ken. 4356.

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements; resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates

339 Huntington Ave. Boston Tel. COM 3212

BOSTON, 25 MARLBORO ST.—Four-room apt., bath, kitchenette, refrigeration; $100. See janitor or call ASP. 6541.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Tappan St.—Near Runkle and high schools, 5 spacious rooms, heated; fireplaces; large reception hall, porch; rent $65. Tel. Beacon 5061.

COMMONWEALTH AVE.

New apartments in an elevator building near Exeter Street, available October 1st. Large living room with fireplace, double bedroom, and all electric service included in rental. Also attractive one-room apartment on first floor overlooking the Avenue.

Douglass and Hunneman

5 Arlington Street, Boston COM. 4430

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road. Call Ken. 1613 (Boston).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautifully furnished 1-2-3 room apts. with kitchenette, bath, fireplace; centrally located; permanent or transient. 1700 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.

CORSETIERES

MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 651 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Gossard and other makes; many satisfied customers

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
16 West 67th St., N. Y. C.
Ballroom, Modern, Current Features, Ballet, Tap.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JAMESON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Eastman Street, Boston.

HAIR DRESSERS

27 Main Street, Madison, N. H.
Croquignole Spiral and Shampooine Permanents.
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2202-W

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Butler, about Oct. 25th; trained in first-class establishment in England; expert on silver; recent references required; excellent wages. Write Box B-N, Suite 1200, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD home, wages, permanent position offered middle-aged woman by Walton family. Must be good cook; references required. Tel. MRS. BAUMBAUGH, Cos. Corr. 0701 (Mass.)

MANAGING housekeeper, companion for three small girls; middle western home. Write M-32, Suite 1200, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—45 Green St.—Attractive home, large portion and private; quiet; nurse in attendance. LOngwood 2220.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 525 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or steamer shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE H. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 126 Harvard St., Dorchester. Order, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 5600

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Five floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Co. 33 West 22rd. N Y C

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK, 42nd St., 81 E.—Light, airy outside office, $50 a month; large, modern building; connected with Grand Central and subways. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0304.

PAYING GUESTS

KIMBERLY STORE, Hampton, Va.—A good place to live; nice climate; interesting and historic surroundings; $13-$14 weekly.

REAL ESTATE

EAST DENNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—7-room house, bath, in perfect condition; all modern improvements; 10 acres of land; 5 min. to Cape Cod Bay. Write P. O. Box 74, E. Dennis.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant homelike rooms, permanent or transient; hot and cold water in closet. COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house, with high-grade music; laundry privileges; parking. Long. 3775.

N. Y. C., 143 W. 94 St. (Apt. 5-E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two, three, running water; others $3.50. If seen appreciated. RICE.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7993.

N. Y. C., 285 West 95th Street—Medium and small, light, clean, airy, two baths, near church. DE WOLFE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1865 California St., N. W.—Single furnished room quiet, always comfortable, excellent bed, large closet, o. h. w.; near car and bus lines. Pot. 3453.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive single and double rooms; continuous hot water; near Dupont Circle. 1720 P. St. N. W. Phone NO. 9784.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive single front room in refined home for gentleman. 6303 14 St. N. W. Tel. GE. 8186.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARE THESE ABILITIES OF INTEREST TO YOU? Office work, salesmanship, pianist, baritone; experienced in theatricals, drama, musical; radio; travel; alert, ambitious, willing young man desires position. Write Box 14, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Phone Hempstead 379.

ATTORNEY, age 28, admitted 1932; thorough, diversified experience; seeks position. Write Box M-34, Suite 1200, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK-HOUSEMAN (colored) wishes position; private family; references. ED. 4-7469. (New York City).

PRINCIPIA College man (22), knowledge shorthand and typing desires connection with firm in Boston or vicinity; good chance advancement; interest primarily sales; best references. Write Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY—Exceptionally good at figures, expert stenographer, constructive attitude, accurate in executive office; fine background, sound training, varied experience (7 years), alert, tactful, efficient; employed but seeking greater opportunity. Wickersham 2-1934 (N. Y. C.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PRIVATE TEACHING—Special work individually and hourly with children; reading disabilities and elementary grade subjects, speech development and correction by trained teacher. Enos Mt. 4349. Providence, R. I.

Voice Freedom, Singing, speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7840

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4608. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
1343 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

EWARTS CAFETERIA
622 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
113-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

Boys' School Clothes!
SWEATERS — PANTS — HOSE
CAPS — JACKETS
Everything a boy will want for school wear
COBB-WATSON CO.
51 Court Street

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall
Phone 6422

JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
92 Fisheries Square

MAINE

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries
For Ladies—Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynard's Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-8261 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Spotlight's On Sweaters

Brushed wool in ribbed, crew neck or Brooks type — featured in a dozen smart Fall shades that harmonize beautifully with skirts.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Eberhard Faber Fountain Pen $1.00
with name stamped in gold
6 pencils with name stamped on..29c
12 pencils with name stamped on..49c
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1833
503 Congress Street Portland

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
313 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 12 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

3 Complete Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
Canned Goods
The Economy Store 41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store 91 South Street
The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street
The Woodworth Stores

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut - Fresh Mackerel and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 894

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

A Flannel Robe
makes
A glamorous companion for your leisure hours!
HARRY G. EMMONS
Dora's Smart Shop
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 50 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Children Enjoy
HARPER METHOD Shampoo
Cleansing Hair Adds Much to Their Charm
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Telephone 3301

DOVER

F. W. NEAL & Co.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oils
Wallpaper, Bicycles
Telephone 95
DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.

Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Delicious Food - Courteous Service
TOURISTS WELCOME
Monitor Readers
Now is the Time to Replace Your Worn-Out Articles at
E. ANTON CO., Inc.
30-38 Third St. Tel. 856
Complete Home Furnishers

Hooz's Apparel Shoppe
370 Central Ave. Tel. 585-M
Complete Line of Coats, Suits and Dresses at Popular Prices

Bal Pajamas $1.95
Lothrops Farnham Company
Tel. 73

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
HEINZ BABY FOOD
ALL VARIETIES 10c can, 3 for 25c
We Deliver

Jim's Service Station
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 87
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfax Lubrication

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 7 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 453
832 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453-4

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

If by any wish your fuel-pressure today and see the new
Quality Two-Purpose GAS RANGE
which heats your kitchen in addition to doing the best work in modern efficiency.
A self-contained, thermostatically-controlled heating unit keeps your kitchen at exactly the temperature you wish all winter.
Manchester Gas Co.
PHONE 1238

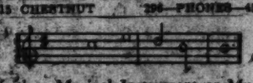
GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
208 South Mammoth Road

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PENN STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 0000

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140W
1009 Elm Street

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR
2 pkgs. 25c
JUST THE THING FOR SEPTEMBER SUPPERS
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT 296—PHONES—4567



If it's a Musical Instrument or Music we have it.
YOUR MUSIC STORE
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

NASHUA

New Fall Sport
* COATS *
Green, Blue, Black, Natural, Mahogany, Lorraine
Camel Hairs and Fleece
Ann's Dress Shoppe
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
AIR CONDITIONED FOR COMFORT
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

EDWARD C. WALSH
Houseware
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
20 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1370

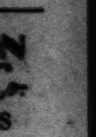
The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
388 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2000

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT



Order Your Milk Delivered in Green Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY
2 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1060

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 204

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Caldwell Lawn Mowers
6 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1040

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 868-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Kay Dunhill Fall Frocks
$3.98 to $5.98
First Floor

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9834
Harrison and Main 5-4261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Purple Wagon Stores
STORES
[illegible]

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
931 THIRD AVENUE

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 1363
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2565 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
Make Your Home More Liveable This Fall. Refurnish at the "Bay"
PHONE 27141

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

"THERE WAS A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD A LITTLE CURL..."

Little girls and little curls belong together . . . If Nature was careless bring in your daughter for one of our pleasant gentle End Curl Permanents . . . $3.50.

Beauty Salon, Third Floor

FOOT SAVER SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.,

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
Visit our new modern store for Popular Priced Footwear
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
535-5 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science Church

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 8734-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu-Vogue
Limited
59 Sparks Street Telephone
Ottawa, Canada T-6008

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street Q 2277
78 Bank Street Q 4003

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Modern Optical Service
In Charge of
JOHN A. CARTER, R. O.
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO., Ltd.
Ottawa Q. 7100 Canada

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

McINTOSH & WATTS
CHINA HALL
Dinner Services a Speciality
English China enters Canada free!
245 BANK STREET QUEEN 4049

Chimney and Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street Q. 6800

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: After 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George COLES Limited
Caterers
For All Social Functions
Main Store
719 YONGE ST. RA. 5111
Branches
Danforth Store, 138 Danforth, GE 2251
Oakwood Store, 930 St. Clair W. LL 9953
Parkdale Store, 211 Roncesvls, LO 0133

Send Top Coats Now
Your top coat will be revived and new looking once again after "Revitalized" Dry Cleaning. Send it in today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1886
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

"Double A" Books
(Associated Authors)
Including
THE NEW SALESMANSHIP
By George H. Read—1.25 Delivered
HATTIE MARSHALL
20 Bellefair Ave. HOward 5761

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lachine
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Correct Corset Styling
Is essential to charm and depends very much on the proper application of available materials; and service such as only well proved specialists can economically render you.
For better corsets try Woolnough Shop
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W. RA 2938

French Imported Transformations and Wigs at Most Attractive Prices

Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
W. O. WIEGAND, International Demonstrator and Gold Medalist
IDEAL BEAUTY SALON
58 Bloor Street West KI. 1293

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2866 Dundas St. W. JU. 8567

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

The Woodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
263 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

KATE DAN CORSET SHOP
CUSTOM MADE FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Individually designed after careful figure analysis.
Full Line of Fine Lingerie
RA 5078
82 Bloor St. W

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont Street at Davenport
Fine Groceries, Meats and Fish
5 direct phones Ki. 3121
Quality costs no more at SCOTT'S and assures you of a good table.
We invite your patronage
Ask for our weekly letter and price bulletin.

Comfort and style shoes designed for all types of feet.
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor W.
(Near Yonge)
MI. 5222

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3450
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.
WILLIAMS'
Windsor's Leading Beauty Salon
527 Ouellette Ave. Call 3-5132
Specialist in Permanent Waving
HARVEY-FICK
869 CARON AVE.
C-o-a-l
Builders' Supplies
C-o-k-e
Phone 3-9751

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $1.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

F. M. Miller
LTD. TAILORS
Marquette 8228
312-316 University Tower Bldg.
660 St. Catherine St. W.

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Duplication and Copying of every description
PROMPT SERVICE
437 St. James St. W.
Tel. Lancaster 8418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Ltd.
305 St. James Street W.

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to The Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W 8 Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

LONDON—Board residence, quiet, comfortable home, every convenience; close Christian Science church. Miss Bond, 3 Sydney Grove, Hendon, N. W. 4.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON—Small exceptionally well-furnished guest house business for sale in Holland Park district; £300. Box W-851, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W.—For sale, small established drapery business; suit married couple or two ladies. Box W-842, BCM/CSM, London.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of dancing; schools visited. Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London or telephone Park 7852

DUPLICATING

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

The Advantage

"Do me a favor. Tonight I'm meeting a girl for the first time. Do come along with me."

"But surely I shall be in the way?"

"Not at all. When she sees you, I shall have a better chance."—Berliner Illustrierte.

What's the Difference?

"Beg pardon, sir," began the beggar, stopping a suburbanite at the ferry, "can you spare a few cents to help me across the river?"

"Haven't you any money at all?" inquired the pedestrian.

"Not a cent," replied the beggar.

"Umph," grunted the pedestrian, "then what difference does it make which side of the river you're on?"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

—Collier's

"Darling, where did I hide my safety razor from you?"

The Man

"I never see your name in the papers," remarked a constituent to the member for the division. "Don't you ever make a speech?"

"Certainly," replied the M. P. "Look here. Here is a full report of the Prime Minister's speech, and at the end you will notice in brackets the word 'murmurs.' Well—I was the man who murmured."—Pearson's.

Acting Their Parts

An office boy dashed into his employer's office and asked loudly if he might go to the ball game.

Startled, the employer looked up. "That is no way to ask permission," he said. "Let me give you a lesson in etiquette. I will go out and act your part. You sit at my desk and make believe you are the boss."

The youngster sat down and the man left the office. Presently he knocked on the door. The boy told him to come in.

The employer entered, noiselessly. "I wonder, sir," he asked meekly, "if you would be so kind as to permit me the afternoon off? I want very much to see a ball game."

The youngster stood up, grinning broadly. "Why certainly!" he exclaimed. "And here's a buck to have some fun with!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

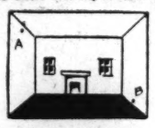
Cryptogram

A Des Moines (Iowa) reader shares the following quotation by "Cicero." And, to aid beginners, this name has been coded at the end of the quotation:

"QESDRKONSH SO AND BRYW ANSRM SR AND CBEYK JBRJ-DERSRM AND GODQGYRDOO BQ CNSJN LYY ZLRXSRK LED LMEDDK."—JSJDEB.

What Was the Shortest Route?

A fly once found itself at the point marked "A" in the center of one of the end walls of the room pictured below. The room is 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 12 feet high. Point "A" was exactly 1 foot from the ceiling. The fly desired to reach the point marked "B" on the opposite side of the room, a point which was in the center of the wall, and exactly 1 foot from the floor. What was the shortest route that the fly could take?



Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing WIRE to CALL in 4 moves.

What Are the Numbers?

The sum of 4 consecutive odd numbers is 40. What are the numbers?

Fun With Synonyms

Try matching the 10 words given with their correct synonyms. One example has been checked:

1	discard	tolerate	
2	pacify	assign	
3	convoy	dismiss	✓
4	support	flatter	
5	abide	encourage	
6	admonish	barter	
7	cajole	accompany	
8	allot	appease	
9	exchange	sustain	
10	animate	forewarn	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Yes' and 'No' Beans

The hostess distributes to each person 10 or more beans and explains that over a certain period of time the words "yes" and "no" are not to be used in conversation. Each time one of these words is used, the person must give his conversation companion one bean.

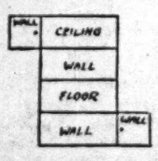
The really clever persons will make their conversation so interesting and entertaining, and their questions so compelling, that they'll soon have their partners forgetting themselves and saying "yes" or "no"—and handing over the beans!

The person with the largest collection of beans at the end of the period is the winner—and a good prize, is a can of baked beans!—Dorothy M., Collingwood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed." —Cicero.

What Was the Shortest Route?: The shortest route measures 40 feet.



Letter Changing: Wire, wile, will, wall, call.

What Are the Numbers?: 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 = 40

Fun With Synonyms: Discard—dismiss; pacify—appease; convey—accompany; support—sustain; abide—tolerate; admonish—forewarn; cajole—flatter; allot—assign; exchange—barter; animate—encourage.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Motions in Writing

Question: A committee was appointed to revise the bylaws. Its report was submitted to the board, which in turn sent a letter to the members indicating approval of the report of the committee and calling a meeting to consider the adoption of the new bylaws. The letter of the board says that at this meeting, should any members wish to make further amendment, they must submit them in writing at the meeting.

It would seem that a member would have the right to submit any proposal for amendment verbally. Can the board restrict the members in this way?

Answer: "Robert's Rules of Order," page 34, says: "The presiding officer has a right to require any main motion, amendment, or instructions to a committee to be in writing." This does not, however, prevent a member from putting his motion in writing at the meeting. Thus, if as a result of discussion a change seems desirable to a member, he may seek recognition, state his motion, and be allowed time to put it in writing.

It should be recognized that "any proposal" may not be in order. As covered in previous answers relating to the amendment of bylaws, changes proposed to the new bylaws or amendments mailed in the notice, would be in order provided only that they modify the original bylaws to an extent less than the amendments submitted in the notice.

Brevities

New Yorker: The government reports the largest grain and cotton crops in seven years. There will be plenty of food and clothing for everybody, it is feared.

New Yorker: The members of the Newspaper Guild have voted overwhelmingly for adherence to the C. I. O. That's the only way to meet interesting people.

St. Louis Star-Times: A prosperous era is one in which people make the debts they pay off in hard times.

San Francisco Chronicle: For a work that has sold upward of half a million copies, "How to Win Friends" has made remarkably little impression on page 1 events.

The Original Ivy-Covered Cottage?

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Nature Clothes This Quaint Structure in Chavenage, England, So That Only Two Windows Are Visible

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Tyndale's Early Training

Since William Tyndale is one of the most important, as well as one of the earliest, translators of the Bible into English, it is worth while to bear in mind his preparation for his task. Born in Gloucestershire in the closing years of the 15th century, he entered the University of Oxford at an early age, and there he paid great attention to the study of languages; while an early biographer, Foxe, notes that he grew "especially in the knowledge of the Scriptures, whereunto his mind was singularly addicted."

After taking the degree of Master of Arts at Oxford, Tyndale proceeded to Cambridge; and, whether or not he there studied under the famous reformer Erasmus, there is no doubt that the imagination of the brilliant young scholar was fired by the study of Erasmus' edition of the Greek New Testament, which Tyndale was to be the first to translate into English.

Face the Sun

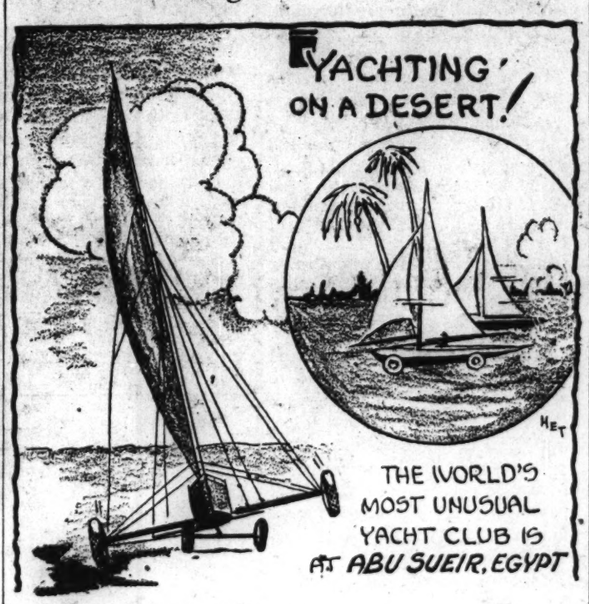
Don't hunt for trouble
But look for success!
You'll find what you look for;
Don't look for distress.
If you see but your shadow,
Remember, I pray,
That the sun is still shining,
But you're in the way.

Don't grumble, don't bluster,
Don't dream and don't shirk;
Don't think of your worries,
But think of your work;
The troubles will vanish
The work will be done,
No man sees his shadow
Who faces the sun.

—Whitsitt Impressions

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.



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The Important Now

I cannot conceive that there has been any hour in the history of man so charged with incredible possibilities as the one lying immediately ahead of us now.—Basil Mathews.

Reward

Do thy work, it shall succeed
In thine or in another's day;
And if denied the victor's mead,
Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay.
—Whittier

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Flower Containers

A young boy who learned at camp how to make attractive articles from ordinary kitchen utensils, plus a length of wire and a soldering iron, has earned many extra dollars by selling the good-looking and useful things he makes.

Taking a loaf cake tin and making a small wire trellis (for climbing vines), which he fashions by twisting a length of wire into a graceful shape and soldering to pan, enameling the whole article white, he turns out an article that sells readily.

Another arrangement which sold well was a classic-looking fluted one made of a scalloped tubepan (used for angel food cakes) with a scalloped jelly mold soldered on top of its funnel, and painted white. This made a very decorative dish for flowers or fruit, or both. These tin flower containers sold well from door to door and through local gift shops and florists' shops.—Dorothy M., Collingwood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.
—DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What is the purpose of President Roosevelt's tour of the Pacific northwest?

2. What important meeting affecting Europe's political history has recently been watched?

3. What city in the United States was selected by the Commerce Department as having the best housing conditions among 64 cities surveyed?

4. What was the outstanding feature of the American Legion convention held in New York?

5. What company has passed out a bonus of $4,400,000 to its workers because they have not subjected the company to any loss "by stoppage of work" during the year?

6. What recent action by Italy has eased the European political situation?

7. How can the twofold problem of traffic congestion and automobile accidents in large cities be solved?

8. What was the purpose of the PWA, recently ended by President Roosevelt?

9. Is Japan the largest purchaser of scrap steel?

10. What organization of 4,000,000 members has launched an attack against industries that bar the employment of men past 40 years of age?

11. When will America's census of its unemployment be completed?

12. What two nations represent 30 per cent of the entire world's import markets?

13. Who is the newly elected President of Argentina?

14. The son of what famous European is now on his way to Hollywood to study the motion picture industry?

15. Who is the new national commander of the American Legion? What is his annual salary?

(Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere On This Page.)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Compartment Box

For a year or more I have had occasion to observe a woman drive a car every day on many errands which involved delivering packages, making small purchases, and taking mail to and from the post office.

Her procedure was greatly simplified by carrying a fair-sized box, divided into several compartments, which could be placed either on the seat beside her or up in the space behind her (she drove a small coupe). This also proved to be a factor in safety, for she was never reaching with one hand to keep packages or letters from slipping off the seat when she should have been giving all her attention to the wheel. Also, when she was ready to execute any of her errands, her packages and letters were in order.—Ellen D. T., Menlo Park, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Two Honest Men

William McKinley, like Abraham Lincoln, believed in the wisdom of standing with the people and thinking with them, and thus holding their confidence. In a speech delivered shortly after he became President, McKinley said:

"In all Lincoln did he invited, rather than evaded, examination and criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes, as far as practicable, to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. There was such homely simplicity in his character that it could not be hedged in by pomp of place nor the ceremonials of high official station. He was so accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence. . . . The people never lost confidence in him."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Scene Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bell, Calif.

The neighbors all regarded Ronald as a nuisance. He chased their dogs and cats; he climbed their trees and broke branches; he stepped on flowers, climbed fences, and was always in the way.

His mother could not help hearing shouts of "Come down off that garage roof!" or "Don't pull my petunias, Ronald!" which rang out in the neighborhood frequently. Poor Ronald—would he never learn to stay at home and not molest the neighbors?

Summer was at its hottest when one family went away on vacation. Arrangements had been made with a young man to water the lawn and flowers while they were away. A week passed—the lawn became dry and the flowers wilted. Apparently someone had forgotten his duties.

Then the scene changed. Despite the fact that the hose was locked in the garage—each evening the lawn was watered, the flowers were cared for, and a steady improvement in the home's appearance was noticed.

One hot evening at the end of a month the family returned. Ronald stood in the midst of a big flower bed as the family car drove in. He was caught red-handed.

"What are you doing there, Ronald?" demanded a voice with unconcealed displeasure.

Just then the next door neighbor interrupted, "You wouldn't have any lawn or flowers if it hadn't been for this little 'trouble-maker.' The boy you asked to do the work didn't show up. Ronald took over the job, and I'll say he has done a fine piece of work. He carted his father's hose over here each evening in his wagon, watered the lawn and flowers, mowed the lawn, trimmed and weeded your entire yard. He's proved himself a helper, not a trouble-maker."

Ronald was not used to commendations, but he was soon to receive many of them, for he had learned the joy of helping.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. He will check on the progress of several large government projects, including Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Fort Peck, Owyhee dams. He will also sound out public opinion on his program.

2. The meeting of Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler in Berlin for a series of political conversations.

3. Binghamton, N. Y.

4. Its parade which lasted 18 hours—the 250,000 participants were viewed by 2,500,000 spectators.

5. The International Harvester Company.

6. Italy has decided to take part with France and Britain in the anti-piracy patrol of the Mediterranean.

7. According to Clyde G. Conley, president of the American Institute of Steel Construction, the only permanent solution is the construction of elevated highways.

8. It was designed to prime the pump of industry by providing some purchasing power for the unemployed.

9. No; Japan is now considered to be out of this market. European nations are now the leading consumers of scrap steel.

10. The American Legion; most of its members are in this age class.

11. John D. Biggers, administrator of the unemployment census, expects the count to be completed by Dec. 1.

12. Great Britain and the United States.

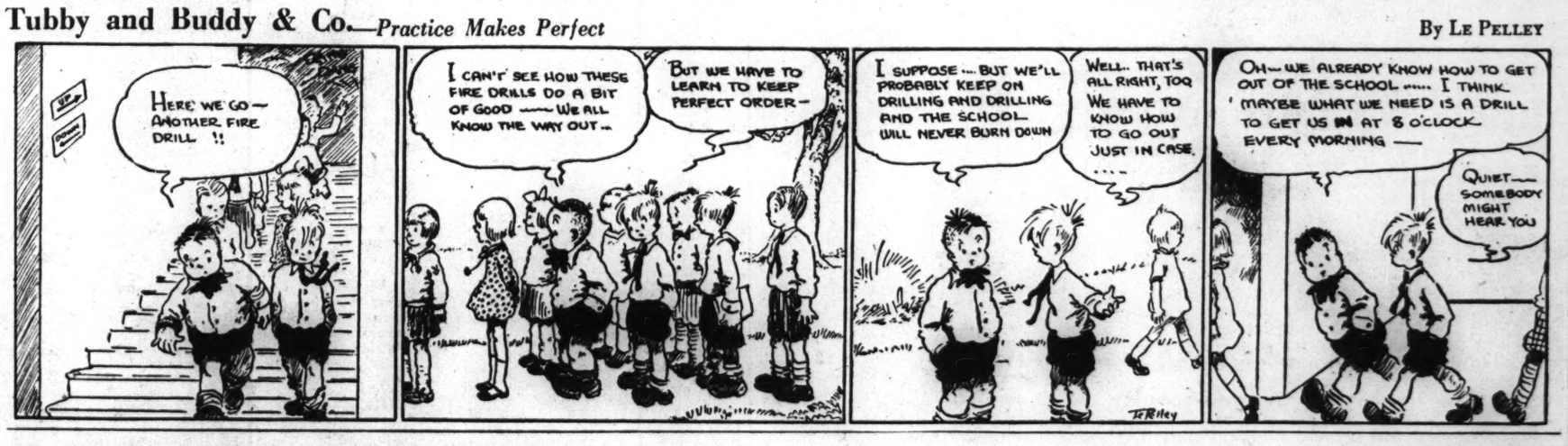
13. Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

14. Vittorio Mussolini, 20-year-old youngest son of the Italian Premier.

15. Daniel J. Doherty, Woburn, Mass. The salary is $10,000 a year (in addition there is a $10,000 drawing account).

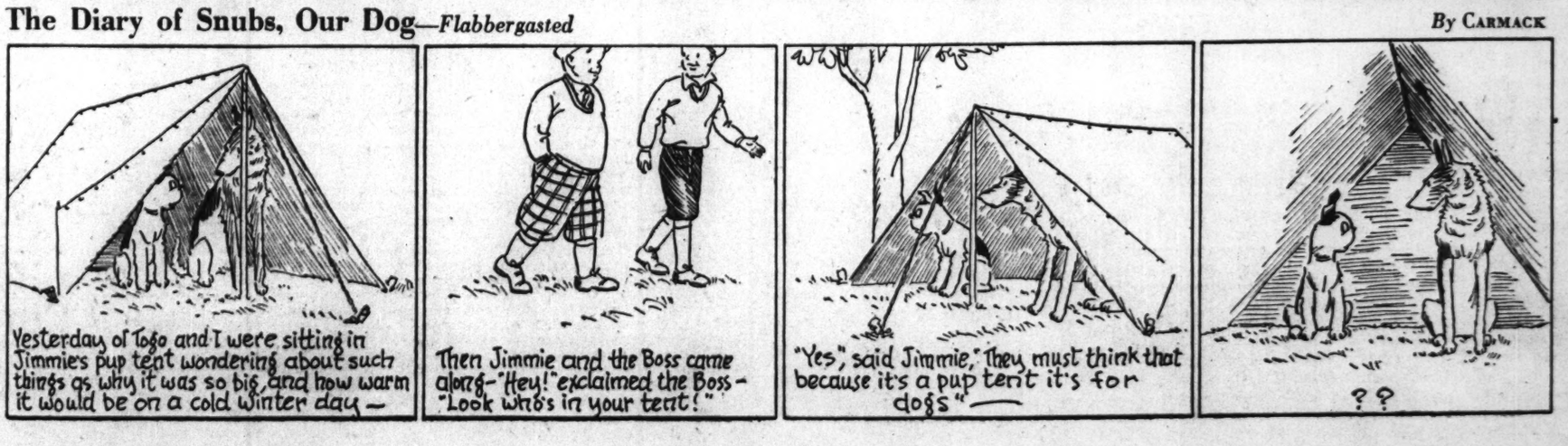
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Practice Makes Perfect*

By LE PELLEY


HERE WE GO— ANOTHER FIRE DRILL !!
I CAN'T SEE HOW THESE FIRE DRILLS DO A BIT OF GOOD —— WE ALL KNOW THE WAY OUT—
BUT WE HAVE TO LEARN TO KEEP PERFECT ORDER—
I SUPPOSE — BUT WE'LL PROBABLY KEEP ON DRILLING AND DRILLING AND THE SCHOOL WILL NEVER BURN DOWN
WELL.. THAT'S ALL RIGHT, TOO WE HAVE TO KNOW HOW TO GO OUT JUST IN CASE. ....
OH— WE ALREADY KNOW HOW TO GET OUT OF THE SCHOOL ..... I THINK. MAYBE WHAT WE NEED IS A DRILL TO GET US IN AT 8 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING —
QUIET— SOMEBODY MIGHT HEAR YOU
TeRiley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Flabbergasted*

By CARMACK


Yesterday of Togo and I were sitting in Jimmie's pup tent wondering about such things as why it was so big, and how warm it would be on a cold winter day—
Then Jimmie and the Boss came along—"Hey!" exclaimed the Boss—"Look who's in your tent!"
"Yes," said Jimmie, "they must think that because it's a pup tent it's for dogs"
??

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Nation in Balance

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT named stability of crop prices as "one of the objectives of government" in his short talk at Marshalltown, Iowa, the other day. "I think the time has come," he said, "when the Government can devise ways and means which will stabilize prices that farmers get for what they grow. And I believe, too, that that can be done without bankrupting the Government."

Only the day before, however, his Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, announced that the AAA has abandoned the goal of "parity prices" for agricultural products, based on the relationships of 1909 to 1914, and is interested rather in obtaining for the farmer "the same purchasing power—the same share of the national income per capita—that he had in the fifty years before the World War." This, in fact, is the new goal of the 1936 Farm Law.

The nearness of the two statements to each other makes it evident that in any practical sense the President's words about price stability must be read in relative, not in absolute, terms. The Government is having trouble enough now guaranteeing a 12-cent cotton price on a 16,000,000 bale crop to indicate the fatal results to the Treasury implicit in any large-scale, long-range attempt at supporting a fixed price.

Yet in the round there is something very vital in what the Administration is aiming at—or even groping toward. There is a great necessity to maintain a reasonably even balance between the income of agriculture in general and that of the more urban and industrialized section of the population. The stability of any one price is not sacrosanct, nor is the price relationship of any particular period in the past; but it is important that erratically wide fluctuations of price be avoided if possible and especially that the division of income should facilitate the greatest possible exchange of goods between farm and city.

Three years ago the Monitor asked editorially, "Is not the true goal to attain that . . . balanced distribution of income between agricultural and industrial populations which would enable each to buy the maximum quantity of the other's output?" We still believe that is the kind of parity most earnestly to be desired.

During the five years before the World War agriculture received approximately 17 per cent of the national income in the United States. That proportion rose to about 21 per cent in 1918-19, but declined to 12 per cent in the period from 1924 to 1929 and to as low as 6 per cent at the bottom of the depression in 1932. It has risen now to about 10½ per cent, but even recognizing that the farm population is now a smaller part of the total population, it should be around 13 per cent to give the individual farmer or farm worker the relative purchasing power he had before the war.

This gives some indication of the goal to be attained in a genuinely balanced national economy. A better balance between farm and industrial buying power would help alleviate those swings of the business cycle which make for the widest swings of farm prices. Until and unless such a balance is attained it will have to be simulated in some manner by farm subsidies. This newspaper would prefer to see it achieved more naturally by relaxation of some of the artificial controls on the other side, namely industrial tariffs and monopolies.

Protecting the Pit Ponies

THE Pit Ponies Protection Society in Great Britain has drafted proposals, which are calculated to render the lives of its protégés happier, and which it hopes, at an early date, to lay before the British Parliament. There are at present some 33,000 pit ponies "trotting through the dark" in the country's mines, and in many cases they are overworked, and living in conditions that are needlessly severe.

It is difficult, indeed, to imagine Parliament when it meets having any worthier cause than this before it: if patient, uncomplaining service, if lifelong hardship endured in the course of duty, and if usefulness to the state, be reckoned as deserving of reward, the pit pony has a claim that cannot be overlooked. Let any who conceive for a moment that this view is sentimental, or overstrained, consider the sacrifice that the ponies are forced to make. Nowhere outside the mines are domestic animals working in circumstances so utterly alien to all that Nature intended for them. They go down into the pit, bidding a long farewell to the light of day, to face not only tormenting discomfort, but the gravest peril.

Slowly but surely, in Britain, the dark shadow that crept over the lives of workers in factories and mines, with the coming of the Industrial Revolution, has been lifted. The earliest legislation was devoted to emancipating the children: now, well over a hundred years later, public opinion is surely sufficiently enlightened to do everything possible for those who are even more helpless than the children.

UMPIRES in amateur baseball leagues must pay a social security tax on the voluntary collections taken up for them, according to a ruling by the United States Social Security Board. Man! If they can give security to umpires, they're good!

Recognition for Franco?

"PARALLEL interests" is the phrase now fashionable to describe those points of European policy on which Germany and Italy can agree. As Chancellor Hitler entertains Premier Mussolini in Germany this week, one such interest appears to be in process of grooming for presentation to Great Britain. Hitherto it has not appeared quite parallel. It is the interest Italy would like Germany to take in securing British recognition for a fascistic regime in Spain under General Franco.

Suggestions have been kiting in Rome dispatches—but in the guise of German advice to Italy—that Premier Mussolini might find Britain willing to recognize General Franco's government if Italy would promise not to exploit Spain for Italian military advantage in the Mediterranean area.

Such suggestions, even if authentically of German origin, could appeal only to those sections of British opinion which Britain's own Captain Liddell Hart has pointedly rebuked for allowing their "class sense" and "property sense" to blind them to the strategic dangers of having another dictatorship on democratic Britain's Mediterranean life-line.

The old saying about blood and water crops up in parody whenever barter of immediate advantages for mere promises of future fair play is suggested among realistic governments. Ideological sympathies are likely to run thicker than agreements expedient to the moment. And results of the "gentlemen's agreement" between Italy and Britain a few months ago still cast a shadow of disillusionment on British official circles.

Recognition of General Franco would help to intrench securely in Spain a government that would owe much more to Italian and German influence than to British. It would facilitate the spread of totalitarian ideas as against democratic ideals at a time when British bonds with France and the United States are being strengthened by an increasing consciousness of their common interest in democracy. And what guarantee could Britain obtain from General Franco that would absolutely preclude anti-British developments in the Mediterranean at some date after a fascist Spanish Government had established itself firmly?

The pressure of large British investments in Spanish mining enterprises, and of some influential people sentimentally favorable to the more aristocratic form of government for which General Franco stands, may help the Italian cause in Britain. But with Britain's rearmament program beginning to show positive effects on the European atmosphere, and with an increasing prestige resulting from firmness in handling the Mediterranean piracy problem, the British Government has less reason than it had some months ago to trade tangible concessions for intangible promises.

Mr. Foley Delays

DISTRICT Attorney Foley appears over-cautious in his hesitancy to press criminal prosecution in the Dolan case. His actions in regard to the Codman Hill case also have lacked that alacrity usually expected of a public prosecutor.

Mayor Mansfield and the city legal department showed commendable zeal in presenting evidence to the court that Mr. Dolan, while city treasurer (a post to which he was appointed by former Mayor Curley), improperly profited by buying bonds for the city from his own dummy bond selling house. The Mayor and the city legal department also acted within the proper legal spheres by filing their suit in equity, seeking return of the money to the city and leaving the question of criminal prosecution to the office of the District Attorney.

A more zealous prosecutor might have acted even before the Mayor or concurrently with him. Mr. Foley chose to bide his time until the equity case had run its course. But now the Suffolk Superior Court has ruled that Mr. Dolan must pay back $171,599 "improperly made" and this finding has been upheld by the State Supreme Court. What more could be asked?

The Codman Hill case is less concrete. But it is significant that Mr. Farnum, who dug up most of the evidence in both the Dolan case and the Codman Hill affair, has concluded that the city lost about $75,000 through the White Fund contracts. Mr. Farnum is a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and chairman of the committee on canons and ethics of law of the American Bar Association. Naturally, opinions like his bear weight.

Boston is not always lax in the prosecution of those suspected of misfeasance or malfeasance in office. A prosecutor should not go to court on every whim or whisper, nor should a District Attorney assume the role of a judge in deciding whether there is sufficient evidence to convict or not. It is the function of the Grand Jury to hear an outline of the evidence and decide whether grounds for prosecution exist or not, and it is to the Grand Jury that Mr. Foley should turn without further delay with the two cases in hand.

Mr. Foley is presently a mayoralty candidate. No doubt voters will watch with interest his procedure in pressing the Dolan and Codman Hill cases.

London Landmark

Drawing by L. Walker

Caledonian Market

LONDON

IF A giant sea gull were to swoop down upon a South Sea islander, bear him away and drop him in the middle of Caledonian Market, a unique feature of London, he would find all the refinements and barbarities of civilization just where he stood. About the only things he couldn't buy there would be an airplane or a tramcar. He might buy the parts.

Twice a week—on Tuesdays and Fridays—this heterogeneous agglomeration becomes the focal point of antique and bargain hunters irresistibly drawn by that will o' the wisp, the chance of a real bargain. Well, there are bargains, but they are seldom the bargains of one's dreams, for in these days of universal enlightenment, dealers know at least as much as the average customer. Some know a great deal more.

Of the people streaming up the hill toward the market on summer mornings, at least 50 per cent seem to be from overseas. If an American in London—or a Colonial, or a visitor from the Continent—wanted to find a compatriot and didn't know his address, about the wisest thing he could do would be to go to the Caledonian Market. But he would probably go there anyway.

* * *

Inside the iron gates Americans and the better-dressed English go straight to the antique stalls, there to touch with eager fingers old silver, pewter and china. The poorer Londoner comes here for his ordinary marketing. He is interested in second-hand as opposed to antique furniture, and congregates around the meat and fish markets and the food and clothing stalls.

People surge from salesman to salesman, examining the goods spread over the gray cobblestones, on squat stalls or under the low-lying covered market. Sights, sounds and smells jostle each other with impatient familiarity. Overshadowed by the slim tower of a goods receiving office, antiques, second-hand furniture, old clothes and new clothes, boots and shoes, fruit and vegetables, saucepans and bicycles, ice cream and pianos, flowers and fish, flow over the market's cumbered acres.

A pale-faced working woman lingers by an old clothes stall fingering a green and purple evening gown with a sparkling clasp; a girl slips off her shoes and tries on a pair of white sandals; a man examines a carpet and moves slowly on while the woman dealer, ample and brisk, with hair piled high on her head, calls after him, "It's in a fust class condition. How much would you offer me for it?" But he is not to be tempted. A woman fastens a bracelet on her wrist. "One shilling?" she asks. But the dealer falls backward, silent and hurt. "One pound?" she tries. "That's more like it—it's onyx!" A young girl bends over a silver tray. "How old is it?" she asks. "About a hundred and fifty years." The tray immediately becomes more desirable—if it's old it must be beautiful.

* * *

In the flower market golden and bronze chrysanthemums, forerunners of autumn, are being sold. People cluster around while the salesman jostles them into making a purchase.

"It's highway robbery with violence, that's w'ot it is," he shouts, lifting two bunches of fresh blooms from a box by his side. "Two dozen a shilling. . . . Two dozen a shilling. Aren't there *any* people with intelligence here? . . . Ah! Thank you. Now would anybody else like an armful for nothing! It's highway robbery with violence, that's w'ot it is. . . . I'm only up here to wear me old clo'es out. I've got twenty-nine suits at home. Look 'ere now. A bob for two dozen—all wrapped up like new-born babies—first time they've seen daylight."

Yet in spite of the bewildering diversity of things and people there is a sense of order. Each man keeps to his own place. A notice reads, "No person shall hawk or carry goods for sale in any part of the market other than in that portion allotted to and paid for by such person."

Near by "Jess, the Dress Queen," with her "West End sample dresses at knock-out prices," a man is selling gloves. "A shilling lady? No, as a matter of fact, those are ninepence. See w'ot I mean? Cost, twenty-one shillings. I'm selling them for five bob. If I could keep them back a bit I could get more for them, but owing to the landlord's coming to collect the rent tomorrow I have to sell them . . ." and he winks heartily at his own witticism. "Them slippers? Try 'em on m'dear. Once get those on ye' feet, and you'll never want to wear anything else."

* * *

But while the Cockney exercises his voice and humor for the benefit of other Cockneys, the more sober dealer at the antique stalls is answering the demands of the wealthier buyer. Silver chains and brooches flung down in handfuls on the black cloth-covered stalls, pewter mugs and platters, old prints, china and glass, colored maps dating from 1575—most of these things hold a fascination or beauty for somebody. There are first editions, too, and the prices for some of these seem reasonable. Dickens' "Dombey and Son" is offered for fifteen shillings. But around the corner, books are offered for a penny each, or four for threepence—"Froude's English in Ireland, Volume I," "Grimm's Fairy Tales," and "Pilgrim's Progress." But what shall the fourth be—"Vanity Fair"?

R. D.

The Wide Horizon

Problems Near and Far

By Richard L. Strout

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

TODAY leaders of the Young Republicans are meeting with John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, in the capital; this week Mr. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black steps off his slow boat either at Norfolk or Baltimore; this week, also, it is a fair guess that telegrams will be dispatched from the group of six energetic peace organizations demanding that President Roosevelt apply the full force of the neutrality act to the Far East.

Washington affairs continue at a brisk pace though some of them are behind the scenes, as for instance the current fiscal negotiations with Sir Frederick Phillips, Undersecretary of the British Exchequer, and the similarly difficult problem of what to do with the big Wall Street slump, which has turned up after three years' forecasts that instead of a slump there would be inflation.

Another item is the attack Congressman Emanuel Celler is launching on the Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill, which passed as a rider over Mr. Roosevelt's protest. It is charged that the law is boosting drugstore prices, and a big New York store is conducting an energetic advertising campaign in behalf of its own brand of "un-fixed" goods. It can be said, merely in passing, that if any real effort to mulct the consumer arises, retribution will be swift. This will come almost certainly from the long arm of the Government, or from the more natural process of competitive sales. The latter development may already be under way.

* * *

To go back a bit to politics, it is now evident that Mr. Hamilton is leading a comprehensive drive to rejuvenate the Republican Party, aided, perhaps, by the retirement of veteran Charles D. Hilles, who had alienated western liberals like Borah, and with the hope of benefiting by recent anti-New Deal criticism. This has now centered, of course, on the alleged and so far undenied Ku Klux Klan affiliation, past or present, of Mr. Black.

Washington now believes Mr. Black will take his seat. Speculation centers on whether he will issue a public statement, disassociating himself from the Klan. The court meets a week from today. The Chief Justice is already at work in the capital, and probably tomorrow the annual report of the conference of senior Circuit Court judges, over which he has just presided, will be published.

This should make absorbing between-the-lines reading. It deals, of all things, with problems of court congestion—the alleged prevalence of which was the key Roosevelt-Cummings argument for Supreme Court reorganization—and it was prepared, according to traditional rite, in conjunction with Homer S. Cummings, himself. The private conference last week between the subtle Mr. Cummings and associates on one side and Jovian Mr. Hughes, flanked by a dozen grim-mouthed lesser Federal Court judges on the other, must go down as one of the great unreported scenes of history.

Washington expects other scenes of the same taciturn type before the court issue is over. Mr. Black, for example, may not comment when the press meets his boat, but the observation of his mere physiognomy will make a newspaperman's holiday. The expected Norfolk rush of reporters is already so big the Treasury has reminded newsmen they may not board the vessel till customs and health inspections are over, and radio men that broadcasting from the boat will not be permitted. When the Supreme Court convenes next week the event should also be worth observing even if comment is withheld there, too. The rest of America will comment, at any rate.

* * *

That brings us finally down to the Far Eastern war. What can the United States do—what should it do? It is because idealists themselves differ that the matter is so provocative. It is the old isolationist-internationalist fight all over again. Nor will the bitter argument abate; the anguishing reports of devastated civilian populations in China see to that. It goes to the roots of the problem of America's world role. America called the original Nine Power conference in 1922 guaranteeing Chinese territorial integrity—does that impose a moral obligation today?

Public opinion is divided and uncertain. Certainly armed force is out of the question, but on the other hand, there is another question mark after the proposal heard from London, to revive plans for a boycott against Japanese goods, which a number of prominent Americans advocated during the Manchoukuo affair. Mr. Hull ardently believes that international peace is best assured by international trade. Could he permit a qualification of this doctrine to the degree of a boycott? Will world peace be safer when the "have-not" countries have sated their appetites for additional territory? These questions, for the time being, are beyond answering.

All that can be said today is that Japan is singularly vulnerable to joint British-American economic action. It is a fact to remember. Japan is certainly in no position to play lightly with its customers' patience. Tokyo may well consider this in its reply to Anglo-American protests.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

American Neutrality in Far East

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is amazing how many people refuse to take the situation in China seriously. But if the Nanking Government should make good its threat of retaliation against American civilians in China, then suddenly American honor would be touched. The dangerous thing is that we do not seem to realize that our honor is at stake now!

Our Government has wisely issued a warning to all Americans to quit Shanghai; our Government has wisely forbidden American vessels to carry arms or ammunitions; but our Government has not prohibited the sale of such ammunitions. It has merely said "Come and get it"—because we wish to play safe. And since, as is well known, the Chinese have no ships to send, we are selling our ammunitions to the aggressor nation only. Thus, whether we will or no, we have become the aggressor also, and our money, our arms and ammunitions are freely sent (for the profit of certain private industries) to help destroy another nation in its fight for independence.

What hurts most deeply is that we should be so two-faced. We want peace for ourselves, we want safety and protection. However, we do not hesitate to sell death to foreigners, and that regardless of the principles involved.

It is true that the average American has thus far not been personally implicated; but this very lack of interest will make us guilty. Washington must be under terrific pressure from the bankers, the munitions factories, steel mills and cotton interests. Will we do our part?

There are a few things all of us can do. We can write to our congressmen and senators. We can get others to write. We can demand that the names of the two banks that are financing Japan be disclosed, and require that they desist or else withdraw our funds: surely we have a citizen's rights to know what is done with our investments and savings accounts. And we can remember 1914.

It has become the moral obligation of every individual to say what part America shall play—for ours is a democratic government. So let us act, now!

MARY BRUCE

New York, N. Y.

Prayer at Constitutional Convention

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent "Daily Anecdote" in the Monitor purports to quote an address by Benjamin Franklin before the Federal Constitutional Convention leading to a motion to open each morning session with prayer. The article concludes, "And thus was the Constitution of the United States framed—with prayer."

Thomas S. Grimke had evidently published a pamphlet stating that prayers were offered at the motion of Franklin. Yet James Madison, whose notes are the standard authority for the Convention proceedings, wrote to him Jan. 6, 1834, "The error into which you had fallen may have been confirmed by a communication in The National Intelligencer some years ago [Steele letter], said to have been received through a respectable channel from a member of the Convention. That the communication was erroneous is certain; whether from misapprehension or misrecollection, uncertain."

The record established quite clearly that Franklin's motion was not carried. Respect for the Constitution cannot be enhanced by an erroneous statement of facts although current for at least 111 years.

Leonia, N. J. DEWITT WYCKOFF

Mirror of World Opinion

Far Eastern Drama

THE picture of our world is, indeed, gloomy; but the gloom is not quite unrelieved. The paramount fear of the retreating democracies—that of a joint and simultaneous excursion by the three partners in last year's "Anti-Communist Front": Japan, Germany and Italy—has been exorcised by the dilemma in which the Japanese have now involved themselves. Japan's militarists have had to spring their mine ahead of their own desired zero hour. The closest possible collaboration between France, the United States and this country can, and should, now take place, with the wariest of eyes on Japan's European associates in the crusade against so-called "Communism." In the immediate Far Eastern crisis, as in its obverse European side, we think Russia should be invited to co-operate with Britain, France, and America; for if protests and reservations of rights look like retreats, they look less like them when taken in concert. And if more than protests become necessary, the quicker that concert is in being, the better.

One thing is sure: in the last few days we have only seen the opening of another act in that Far-Eastern drama which began six years ago. No one, perhaps least of all Japan, knows what the final act will bring, nor when it will come, nor even where it will be played. All we can say with certainty is: If the nations want a world free from aggression they can have it. But if it be so, those nations who aspire to pacific leadership of the whole comity must act far more effectively, and with longer vision, than they have acted since 1931.—*Economist*, London.

Jersey Justice—in California

AMERICANS who had despaired of justice as administered by the courts and juries of this country will take new heart from the speedy trial and sentence meted out to Albert W. Dyer, convicted slayer of three small girls at Inglewood, Calif. . . .

Dyer was sentenced to die in San Quentin prison when the jury, after a 43-hour deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty without a recommendation of mercy. This makes the death penalty mandatory.

The trial of this case was marked by less mob hysteria and exploitation by the sensational tabloid press than has been identified with most other horrifying . . . cases which have been committed in recent years in the United States.

Justice was meted out speedily, without the delays and legal entanglement which have caused the courts to be criticized recently by many American citizens.—*Honolulu (Hawaii) Times.*

"Making the Constitution"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission to compliment you on your issue of Friday, September 17. I have read your many articles published in this issue on the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, and not only has this issue of September 17 been an outstanding issue on the celebration of the formation of the Constitution, but all of your previous issues since May of this year have been historically accurate on constitutional history.

Especially do I want to compliment you on the articles by Tully Nettleton entitled "Making the Constitution." This series should be in every library and in every school of learning in the country, as they enable the reader to have a much better understanding of the historical background of the Constitution.

SOL BLOOM,
Director General, United States Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission.
Washington, D. C.

Keeping Track of Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The tremendous expense of supporting the tens of thousands of aliens on relief in the United States, the problem of the thousands having a criminal record, and the large number of non-citizens taking hardly any interest whatever in the betterment of affairs—many not even interested in the education of their children—is cause for reflection.

Believing that this condition should be remedied without delay, I suggest that our laws should be so amended as to make the following conditions effective:

1. Allow no special privileges to the alien taking out first papers—treat him the same as those not taking them out—until granted final papers.

2. Register, photograph and fingerprint all aliens; then keep track of them, possibly in the same way that they do in Germany.

3. Deport all aliens becoming public charges or who attain criminal records.

4. Require of all future immigrants not only good character records and proper visa fees, but a deposit of a sum equal to their return transportation to points of origin. This last would be an insurance on future good behavior; it would be returned with interest upon attainment of full citizenship; otherwise it would remain with the Government as a deportation fund.

HARRY LEWIS MORDECAI

San Anselmo, Calif.

A Self-Perpetuating Court?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An idea for your consideration: When a vacancy occurs in the United States Supreme Court, why not have the remaining members submit to the President a list of men or women who can qualify, in their judgment, for such a position. The President to select from this list.

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